The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Three inches of snow fell at Omaha on Thursday.

—Chamberlain's majority for Governor of South Carolina is 16,667.

—Richard & Vandusen's block at Tara, Canada, has been burned. Loss $30,000.

—A dispatch from Fort Garry says sixty discharged soldiers left for home on Thursday.

—The new Boston postoffice is nearly completed, and within a few weeks will be formally opened.

—David Thompson, of Ohio, has been appointed interpreter to the legation of the United States in Japan.

—Lansant Kensler, a noted half-breed murderer and outlaw, was hung at Cheyenne, Wy., on Thursday.

—The Charleston Board of Health has passed a resolution declaring it perfectly safe for strangers to visit that city.

—Joseph Stuart, of the firm of J. & J. Stuart & Co., bankers in New York, died last Wednesday evening of apoplexy.

—Dr. Wevil, shot by Christian Hansen in Philadelphia, now says the pistol was accidentally discharged during a scuffle.

—In the pools for the $6,000 trotting race at San Francisco on Saturday, Occident sells $100, Fullerton $65, and Sam Purdy $60 to $70.

—A letter from Havana, of the 14th, says rumors are in circulation that Captain General Concha is about to resign or be superseded.

—Two more Swedish Mormons, appeared before the Third District Court of Utah Wednesday and paid their fines for illegal voting at the last election.

—General Ord received four thousand dollars from the branch society at Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, for the grasshopper sufferers in Nebraska.

—The mill and wagon shop of H. K. Cowles & Bro., in the town of Scott, Brown county, Wis., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. Loss $6,000.

—In a fight in Montreal on Thursday morning among some recently arrived Communists from Paris, one man was killed and four or five others severely wounded.

—The Nevada Legislature will stand: Senate—Republicans, 18; Democrats, 7. Assembly—Democrats, 16; Republicans, 31; Independents, 3; Republican majority on joint ballot, 21.

—At St. John, N. B., on Thursday morning, Kirk & Daniels' mill was destroyed by fire. Loss $40,000; insured for $20,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

—Prof. Marsh, accompanied by Major Burt and a detachment of cavalry, left Red Cloud Agency for the bone fields on the 16th. The weather was very severe, with considerable snow.

—The State Temperance Alliance and State Temperance League of California met in joint Convention in San Francisco on Thursday for the purpose of forming a temperance political party.

—The Democrats of Tennessee celebrated the recent political victories in Nashville on Thursday. A number of speeches were made. A drizzling rain interfered somewhat with the proceedings.

—The commission for the examination of the subject of an inter-oceanic canal will meet in Washington on the 30th inst., and examine the different reports presented, and determine the practibility of the work.

—Gabe Bebee was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Emmet D. Craig in New Orleans, yesterday, charged with altering election returns from West Baton Rouge. He gave bail to appear for examination today.

—A dispatch from Monroe, La., states that upon the release by Judge Trimble of Marshal Seelye, at Vienna, he was arrested immediately by the United States Marshal, on a charge of embezzlement, and sent to New Orleans.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the original of the missing poem in Fitz Greene Halleck's life written under the assumed name of "Ellen A. F. Campbell," with the real name of the author and an explanation of the whole affair.

—Admiral Almy reports that the United States steamer Saranac remains at La Paz, Mexico, to protect American citizens and interests, many robberies and murders being committed and the authorities taking no steps to arrest the culprits.

—A telegram from Beaver, Utah, says Bishop Wm. H. Dame was arrested at his residence at Parowan, Iron county, Utah, by a Deputy United States Marshal, on an indictment for murder in connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre.

—The hardest fought political contest known in Chattanooga, Tenn., for years, came off on Thursday at the municipal election. James, Republican, was elected Mayor by 217 majority, a gain of 75 over Maynard's vote in the State election.

—A considerable number of persons on the Kansas frontier are in great need, and require immediate relief. An appeal has been issued to the people of Eastern Kansas and of the Eastern States asking for contributions of money, food and clothing.

—A commission consisting of General Sherman, Mrs. Farragut and Secretary Robeson, to select a statue of Admiral Farragut, have examined models by Horatio Stone, Vinnie Beans and others, but will not reach a conclusion for several days.

—In the case of John McCarty, charged with burning the Memphis & Louisville Railroad shops in Memphis about a year ago, which has been on trial for a week past, the jury failed to agree. The penalty for this crime under the statute is death.

—Albert R. Field, a well known citizen of Eauclaire, Wis., was arrested four miles from St. Louis on Thursday, charged with the abduction of Ralph L. Tabers, a boy nine years old, belonging to David M. Tabers, a prominent lawyer of Redwing, Minn.

—A Presidential proclamation accepts for the citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of certain tribunals in the Ottoman dominions and Egypt, and also the law of the Porte ceding the right of foreigners to possess unmovable property in said dominions.

—The State Contesting Board, which has been in session for several weeks at Frankfort, Ky., to examine evidence and hearing testimony in the case, decided that Thomas L. Jones was ineligible to the office of Clerk of Court of Appeals, and decided the office vacant.

—The daughter of Wm. Sharon, a San Francisco banker, was married on Thursday night by Archbishop Alemany to F. G. Newlands, an attorney. A brilliant assemblage was present. The wedding present from the father of the bride was one million dollars.

—The jury in the case of T. T. Brooks, President of the Mercliants' National Bank of Petersburg, Va., on trial in the United States Circuit Court before Judges Bond and Hughes, rendered a verdict of "guilty of embezzlement and false entries." The sentence was reserved.

—Gen. Bradley and Major Stanton, paymaster, returned to Fort Laramie on Thursday. They report everything quiet at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. Annuity goods have been issued to the Indians. About four hundred lodges of Kishochos and Winnecongoes have gone South to hunt on the Republican river.

—In the Boston Council, on Thursday night, after spirited debate, a committee was appointed to investigate the charges made by certain gentlemen that there were schemes of robbery and fraud in the plan for supplying the city with water from Sudbury river.

—On Thursday afternoon James Manning, a boy seventeen years old, was returning to Columbus, Ohio, from hunting with a companion, and was in the act of climbing a fence, when, by accident, he fell, and a full load of shot was discharged from his gun and lodged in his neck, killing him instantly.

—The annual meeting of the Freedmen's Society of the M. E. Church was held in Philadelphia on Thursday. The report gives a list of the schools established in different sections of the country, and says of 9,000 pupils in the schools, more than 1,000 are preparing to assist in the elevation of their race by teaching school or preaching the Gospel.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

The Beecher-Tilton Suit.

Longshoremen Receiving the Old Wages.

NEW YORK, November 19, 1874.

Meeting of Railway Men.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for the associated trunk lines had an informal meeting yesterday, but in the absence of reports of the Baltimore conference and the Toledo railway meeting of Tuesday, no definite results were accomplished. One of the Commissioners stated that there was no probability of their announcing new rates before next month, when a small advance would probably be made.

Longshoremen's Wages.

The French Steamship Co., the first to propose a reduction of wages of the longshoremen, is again paying the old rates, so that their steamers may be made ready for sea on Saturday.

The Atlas line began to pay the old rates this morning, and are unloading their vessel, which arrived on Monday last.

One hundred and twenty Italians crossed the ferry to the Canard wharves at Jersey City this morning, and were placed to work unloading the steamship Java. The Italians, while on their way to the ferry, had a guard of fifty policemen.

A convention of members of the Longshoremen's Union was held this evening, at which it was stated that there seemed to be a desire on the part of the steamship companies to effect a compromise with the men on a strike, and especially, it was said, was this the case with the White Star Line, as they feared that their steamer would not be ready for sea by Saturday. Resolutions were adopted pledging the members of the Union to accept no compromise with the companies other than the full rate wages demanded by the longshoremen.

The Tilton-Beecher Suit.

Judges McCue and Reynolds have rendered decisions in the matter of the appeal from the order made at the special term of the City Court of Brooklyn denying the application of the counsel for the defence in the Tilton-Beecher suit to compel the plaintiff to furnish a bill of particulars. Judge Reynolds affirms the decision of Judge Nelson denying the defendant a bill of particulars. Judge McCue holds that the defendant is entitled to a bill of particulars, and that by granting it the plaintiff's interests would not be impaired.

THE ARKANSAS MUDDLE.

Judge Poland's Views on the Contest for the Gubernatorial Chair—Inquiry into Senator Dorsey's Election—Smith and Wheeler's Whereabouts Still Unknown.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—Judge Poland, Chairman of the Congressional Committee to investigate Arkansas affairs, Judge Wilshire, member of Congress elect from the Little Rock district, and Col. Hynes, the present member from that district, arrived here yesterday, and several interviews with them are published, but they differ in some material respects. In one account Judge Poland is asserted to have said that Garland, the Governor recently elected, is trying to act fairly, and Garland, though not possessed of a very moral force himself, and being surrounded by a strong element of, perhaps, a vicious sort, is trying to do well. The Baxter faction sustains the Garland Government, while the Brooks men sustain Lieutenant Governor Smith. The programme of the Brooks party evidently is, in the event of the Federal Government favoring Smith and seating him in the Gubernatorial chair, to press the Brooks Baxter suit, which is still pending in court, in hopes of reseating Brooks as the legally elected Governor. If, however, Smith is seated as Governor by Federal force, he will have to be maintained there by the same power; but Judge Poland does not think such action will be taken. Smith, he says, is no more Governor than Baxter was, and he thinks the authority of the latter was gained by fraud. Smith is a fire-brand and for his sake and the sake of the State it is a good thing he has fled. His claims to the Governorship are worthless, and there is little likelihood of their being made to appear of any value to the President.

LITTLE ROCK, November 19.—A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day, and passed to the second reading, raising a committee of three in the Senate and five in the House to inquire into the manner of the election of Senator Dorsey, with power to send for persons and papers. The resolution will undoubtedly pass, and the whole matter will receive a thorough investigation.

Everything is quiet here and elsewhere throughout the State. Nothing has yet been heard of the whereabouts of Smith or Wheeler.

Louisiana Election Returns.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—The Returning Board found the St. James Parish returns correct until reaching poll seven, which showed 100 more votes for Bovee, the Independent Republican, for Senate, and others, than was accredited them by the tally lists in the hands of the Kenner Committee. The latter protested against the count being received, on the ground of fraudulency. A member of the committee presented a statement in writing showing that he could prove that the returns from St. James had been taken out of the hands of the Secretary of State after the original delivery. He disclaimed any intention of charging the Secretary of State with knowingly committing any wrong, but could prove that the returns had been so removed.

Considerable excitement ensued, when a second return from the same poll was discovered, agreeing with the statement made by the Conservatives, this proving that the returns had been tampered with. The latter returns were counted by the Board and the protest withdrawn.

Secretary of State Deslonde, in a communication to the Returning Board, referring to the charges that the St. James Parish returns had been tampered with while in his custody, says: This office has not now, nor has it ever had, the charge or custody of any parish returns of the late election, except that of Orleans, as directed by law, and these remain in the same sealed package as delivered to me.

A member of the Conservative Committee stated that information of St. James irregularities came from Gen. E. Bovee, who said he had access to the office of the Secretary of State in connection with said returns.

The counsel for Mr. Gla (colored), Republican Senatorial candidate, called for the returns of Carroll Parish, alleging that the returns were not made out correctly, and that his client received five hundred and thirty-three votes more than were shown in the official statement.

A member of the Conservative Committee protested against counting the returns from Carroll, on the grounds of the election having been illegally conducted and of the returns having been tampered with after reaching New Orleans; that they had been in the hands of Mr. Benham (white), Republican Senatorial candidate, who was seen to have the tally sheet spread out on a table, upon which were pens and ink.

The Carroll parish returns were laid over till next week, and the Board resumed the city count.

Woman's National Temperance Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., November 19.—The Woman's National Temperance Convention reassembled this morning. Committees were appointed on business, on a circular letter to the women of other countries, and on a memorial to Congress. Pending the reports of the committee, verbal reports from each State, detailing the condition, progress and prospects of the work, were presented.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Resolutions presented a very lengthy preamble and quite a long series of resolutions, which were at once taken up and earnestly debated upon. Resolutions were adopted pledging all friends of the cause to an increased zeal, intense in proportion to the intensity of the opposition, protesting against the holding of public office by intemperate men, requesting the President of the United States and all public officers to dispense with the use of wine at private houses or at banquets, urging physicians to use care in prescribing the use of stimulants, approving of the bill now before Congress providing for a commission to inquire into the effects of the liquor traffic, and inviting all temperance women to unite with the league in its mission in the country.

Devotional exercises were held and addresses delivered by a number of leading delegates.

The Empire Disaster.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—Divers were at work yesterday evening removing freight from the wreck of the Empire. The cabin in the meantime broke loose and the bodies entangled in it were doubtless swept away. Among those are included Kemper family, all the other women, cabin-boys, pantry waiters, etc. An investigation was had before Inspector Moffatt, but nothing definite has been arrived at as to the real cause of the sinking. The diver who went down into the hull reports that it was much broken, the hog-chains being wrenched completely out of the boat, leaving a large hole, which must have been under water, and caused the vessel with her heavy freight to sink almost immediately. The boat is said to have been bumped during the night by incoming boats, causing a great strain.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 19, 1874.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass shows that the receipts in the last fiscal year were $102,644,747, or $2,644,747 in excess of the estimate. The estimate of the current fiscal year is $107,000,000. The total drawback on spirits, tobacco and general merchandise for the past fiscal year was $22,340, and for 1874 $35,495. No spirits were exported for drawback during the last year, and the quantity of tobacco was very slight compared with the amount exported in bond. The amounts refunded for taxes illegally collected were $618,667 in 1873, and $239,749 in 1874. The receipts from distilled spirits in the fiscal year 1874 were $49,444,699, a net decrease of $2,655,281. The receipts from special taxes on rectifiers and dealers show an increase of $792,413. The production of spirits during the year was 69,572,062 taxable gallons. The seizures amounted in value to $476,362. The amount of distilled spirits remaining in warehouse September 30th for the payment of tax was 12,577,096 gallons, a decrease of 3,240,613 from June 30th. The amount remaining for export was reduced in the same time from 2,445,011 gallons to 1,047,714 gallons.

The annual receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors for the year were $9,304,079, and the receipts from tobacco in all forms $32,242,875, a decrease of $1,143,427, due to the closing out of bonded warehouses in the early part of the year and the effect of the panic. From November to the present time there has been a steady increase of collections over any previous corresponding period. The largest amount collected in any quarter was the first quarter of the present fiscal year—$16,116,774. The receipts in the fiscal year from this source are expected to aggregate $36,000,000.

The production of tobacco for the last fiscal year was 118,518,679 pounds, an increase over the preceding year of 2,107,681 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots &c., on which taxes were collected, was 1,886,697,498, or 79,662,852 in excess of the previous year. The quantity of tobacco removed without the payment of tax for exportation for the fiscal year was 19,809,927 pounds, an excess of nearly three quarters of a million pounds over the preceding year.

The Commissioner considers it indispensibly necessary to control the movement of raw or leaf tobacco by the continuance of the "clear" clauses of the act of June 6, 1872.

The receipts from other sources were: Bank deposits, savings banks' capital, and bank circulation, $3,387,100; adhesive stamps, $6,136,841; penalties, $264,216; articles and occupations formerly taxed, but now exempt, $564,880.

The Commissioner extols the working of the system of abolishing assessorships, and leaving the whole matter with collectors, securing more prompt payment and a larger amount of tax. The tax against banks and bankers realized $3,009,734, an increase of $403,013 over the previous year, notwithstanding the financial disasters of the fall of 1873, and is largely due to the new system of assessment, the results of which are still more apparent in the future. From collections from special taxes in the last quarter of the fiscal year of 1872, when they amounted to $3,363,539, to $5,835,581 in the 12th quarter of the fiscal year of 1874.

The Commissioner suggests that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing hereafter, upon his requisition, furnish all stamps necessary under the law, except proprietary and documentary, and asks a positive provision from Congress upon the subject. Should Congress wish to abolish stamps on bank checks, perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, matches, etc., which yielded last year $6,136,844, but still be of the opinion that the revenue cannot be diminished with safety, the Comissioner says an equivalent could be had by increasing the tax on spirits ten cents per gallon, which would yield $6,937,000, or four cents per pound on tobacco, which would yield $4,612,000.

The Safe Burglary Case.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Davidge, of the counsel, the safe burglary trial was adjourned till to-morrow. Whitley was allowed by the Judge to go to his home till next Tuesday, there being sickness in his family.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 19, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.34	35	70	N. E.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.19	41	57	N. E.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.99	35	70	N. E.	Cloudy.

Mean Barometer, 30.12.
Mean Thermometer, 36.
Highest Thermometer, 43.
Lowest Thermometer, 35.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 38; Cincinnati, light rain, thermometer 43; Davenport, Iowa, light snow, thermometer 19; Fort Gibson, cloudy, thermometer 28; Fort Sully, D. T., fair, thermometer 25; Indianapolis, light snow, thermometer 36; Keokuk, clearing, thermometer 27; La Crosse, cloudy, thermometer 22; Leavenworth, cloudy, thermometer 18; Louisville, light rain, thermometer 44; Memphis, cloudy, thermometer 44; Nashville, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 48; Omaha, Neb., cloudy, thermometer 19; Pittsburgh, cloudy, thermometer 35; Shreveport, cloudy, thermometer 43; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 32; St. Paul, cloudy, thermometer 17; Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy, thermometer 52; Yankton, D. T., cloudy, thermometer 20; North Platte, clear, thermometer 18.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Nov. 20, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England, the Middle State and the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, with easterly or southerly winds on the coast, falling barometer, no decided change in temperature, and light rain or snow in the last named districts.

Episcopal Convocation of Northeastern Ohio.

CLEVELAND, November 19.—The Episcopal Convocation of Northeastern Ohio met in this city yesterday. Rev. Dr. Bolles, of Cleveland, was elected President. The following resolution was presented, but its consideration was postponed until the next meeting:

Resolved, That this Convocation request the next Diocese Convention to return to the old missionary system of the Diocese of Ohio.

STATE BREVITIES.

WAYNESBURG, Greene county, has a Public Reading Room now.

LAMBERSON, a constable tried at Pottsville for the shooting of one L'Velle, has been acquitted.

"BUSTED, BY THUNDER," is the way the Oil City *Derrick* describes the business situation in the Oil Regions.

THOSE Altoona gentlemen who spend their Sundays in Hollidaysburg, should learn how to behave on the streets, or stay at home.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

THERE is said to be over thirteen millions of bushels of coal lying in the pools of the Monongahela river, waiting for a sufficient raise in the river for shipment south.

A PERFECTLY formed pullet in Warren county is covered with a heavy silky suit of red hair instead of feathers. The pullet's mother has hitherto sustained a good character.

A NEW passenger station is in course of erection at Millwood, Westmoreland county. A large hotel and a number of dwelling houses are also being built in the same thriving little borough.

ABOUT two weeks ago John B. Wagonhurst, of Kulpstown, while deer hunting in Luzerne county, was shot in the leg above the knee by his dog tripping over his gun, which was lying on a log. He died from the effects of the wound a few days since.

THE New Castle *Gazette* says that the growth of that city may be seen from the following figures. In 1840 the population of New Castle was 611, in 1850 it was 1614, in 1860 it was 1882, and in 1870 it was 6,161. The population of New Castle is now between 10,000 and 12,000.

WE learn that four children of Mr. Wm. Doak, of South Strabane township, have died within the last ten days, of the fell destroyer, diptheria, which seems to have introduced itself into some parts of this county. Two of Mr. Doak's children, one but a few days old, were buried in the same coffin on Monday last. The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends.—*Washington Observer.*

A MR. FRANK POTTS, of Warwick, Chester county, called an evening or two ago on a physician at or near Pughtown, and said: "Doctor, should any one call upon you this evening to have his arm dressed and a ball extracted from it, you can take it for granted that I put that ball there. The fellow attempted to rob me on the highway." Mr. Potts drove off, and was scarcely out of sight, when the highwayman came to get his arm dressed, and to the surprise of the doctor he found him to be a neighbor.

—Jonathan K. Gapin, through his attorneys, has filed in the United States District Court in Indianapolis, a bill in equity against the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal. The complainant prays the Court to decree that the canal and its appertenances and lands be sold in such manner and on such terms as the Court may decree best for the interests of those entitled to share in the proceeds thereof, and so as to bring the highest price therefor. The defendants have put in an appearance. The case will not be disposed of till the December term of Court.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN.

The Carlists Again Besieging Irun.

Destructive Hurricane in the West Indies.

King Coffee of Ashantee Deposed.

An African Town Captured by Egyptians.

Fatal Steamboat Disaster on the Clyde.

GERMANY.
The Bank Bill.

BERLIN, November 19.—In consequence of the defeat of the Government in the Reichstag yesterday, on the proposition to refer the bank bill to a committee, the majority of the Reichstag will only nominate as members of the committee Deputies favorable to the Imperial Bank, instead of giving all parties an opportunity to be represented.

BERLIN, November 19—*Evening.*—The Reichstag this afternoon, by a unanimous vote, re-elected Herr Farkenbeck as President.

It is now denied that the vote of yesterday, by which the bank bill was referred to a committee, was a Government defeat. The result is said to have been actually in accordance with the wishes of the Government, which sought to bring a pressure of the majority to bear to induce the Federal Council to change its attitude in regard to the bill under consideration.

Count von Arnim's Case.

The Kammergericht, State Court for the consideration of Government cases, has dismissed the petition of Count von Arnim against the refusal of the Court which released him from his first imprisonment to refund him his bail, and also against his second arrest. The Count is allowed to take walks of one hour daily in the company of a policeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The Catholic Clergy.

LONDON, November 19.—The object of the journey of the English Bishops to Rome is to obtain permission to pursue an independent course in case the British Government should send a Commissioner to the action of the Catholic clergy. They will represent to the Pope that they wish to respect the laws of England, and cannot blindly accept such regulations as are imposed on continental Catholics.

Classes on Railways.

LONDON, November 20.—A meeting of the directors of the Northwestern, Great Northern, Northeastern, Great Western, Lancashire & Yorkshire, and Manchester & Sheffield railways was held yesterday. It was resolved that the running of three classes of carriages be continued, and that fares for first and second-class passengers be fixed at the same rate as charged by the Midland Railway.

Fatal River Disaster.

LONDON, November 20, 5:30 A. M.—A boat belonging to A. M. S. Aurora was run down in the clyde yesterday and seventeen men drowned.

Royal Baptism.

The infant son of Duke of Edinburgh will be baptized at Buckingham Palace on Monday next. The Queen, Empress of Russia, Prince and Princess of Wales, Czarowitch and Grand Duke Alexis will be present.

AFRICA.
A King Deposed

LONDON, November 19.—Advices from Cape Coast Castle say it was rumored there that King Coffee, of Ashantee, had been deposed, and was succeeded by his nephew. This change would have the effect of uniting all the tribes in a friendly footing.

A Town Captured by Egyptians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 19.—An Arabic paper says a force of Egyptians has captured Darfour, Africa, and killed the Sultan.

A Seaport Blockaded.

ADEN, Nov. 19.—Three Egyptian men-of-war are blockading the seaport of Berbera, Africa, and prevent the shipment of merchandise to this seaport. A British gunboat has been dispatched to the blockaded port.

SPAIN.
The Carlist Revolution.

HENDAYE, November 19.—A vigorous canonnade form San Marial again drove the Carlists from the vicinity of Irun.

HENDAYE, Nov. 19.—The Carlists have again occupied positions around Irun. They have retaken Ovarzin, and cut the railway and wagon road to San Sebastian.

LONDON, November 20.—The *News'* correspondent at Hendaye reports that the storm has abated, and the Republican troops are again in motion. The Carlists yesterday captured two newspaper correspondents, and took them to Andoam, where General Egara immediately ordered their release.

FRANCE.
Explosion in a Chemical Factory.

PARIS, November 19.—An alarming explosion occurred in a chemical factory in St. Denis to-day. The building was destroyed and the railway station near it badly damaged. Three persons were killed and fifteen injured. Half the windows in town were broken.

M. Rouher has gone to Chiselhurst to attend a council of Imperialists summoned in view of the approaching session of the Assembly.

ITALY.
Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, November 19.—The Government has a majority of seventy in the Chamber of Deputies, which will probably be increased by the elections pending.

ROME, November 19.—Corrected returns from the elections for the Chamber of Deputies show that the Right has a majority of seventy-seven. It is probable that Signor Biancheri will be chosen President of the Chamber.

JAMAICA.
Destructive Hurricane.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, November 5.—Sixteen vessels were driven ashore near here and wrecked or damaged by the hurricane of the first inst. There were numerous disasters done to the shipping also at St. Annis. From other sections there is news of great destruction of property, including the crops.

SICILY.
Communists Arrested.

NAPLES, November 19.—Sixty more Communists have been arrested. The Government has determined to confine in one locality all belonging to the Mafia Association in Sicily.

RUSSIA.
Navigation Closing Up.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—Navigation of the Neva is nearly closed for the winter. The bay of Cronstadt is frozen over.

TURKEY.
Violent Storm.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 19.—A violent storm has swept over the sea of Marmora, causing the wreck of many vessels.

A Receiver Appointed for the I. B. & W. R. R.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 19.—The *Daily News* of this afternoon publishes the following in regard to the appointment of a Receiver for the I. B. & W. R. Co.: Yesterday afternoon, on a petition of the several classes of bond-holders of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company, General George B. Wright, of Columbus, Ohio, was appointed by the Circuit Court Receiver of the company. The intelligence was first received in this city this forenoon, and astonished the few who had heard it, for although the financial condition of the road has been frequently discussed heretofore, still it was the general feeling that the I. B. & W. has "tided" over the worst part of the storm, and for the future had comparatively plain sailing. Gen. Wright stands at the head of the Western Bureaunof Railway Commissioners, appointed under the Saratoga combination.

Miners' Disturbances at Scranton.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A Scranton special to the *Sun* says a collision between opposing gangs of miners at the Fairlawn coal mine seems inevitable. The strikers bitterly denounce Duggan and his men, who have taken their places, and who are accused of firing on defenseless women and children. Duggan and several of his men were arrested this morning for carrying concealed weapons, but were released on bail. As they left the Fairlawn mine this afternoon the strikers made a rush at them. Pistol shots were exchanged and Duggan's gang took to flight, pursued by an enraged crowd a long distance. No one is known to have been injured, and no arrests have been made. Summary vengeance is threatened when the working party return to the mine to-morrow, and serious trouble is anticipated.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

John Brougham's old but excellent drama of "The Duke's Motto," was played last night with Mr. Barrett as *Henri de Logardere*. The character is not at all a new one to him, but in the last two or three years he has appeared in it only a few times. In 1871 the play had a run of sixteen weeks at Niblo's Garden in New York City with Mr. Barrett in the leading role. It had not been on the stage in this city for a long time and many who saw it played at the old Pittsburgh theatre years ago went again last night to enjoy its reproduction. Mr. Barrett acted capitally, and in the dual character of *Henri* and *Esop*, the hunchback, he won additional honors. In the main he was pretty well supported. Miss Amy Thompson, as *Zillah*, doing some good acting and winning credit. Miss Baker's *Blanche* was meritorious, but it might have been better. Throughout Mr. Barrett's engagement Mr. Owen seems to have been allotted parts that require him to give very close support to the star, and last night as *Corrico'ergus*, the devoted and constant companion of *Henri*, he performed very satisfactorily.

This evening two plays will be presented: "The Wonder" and "The Iron Chest," and it being Mr. Barrett's benefit the double bill, combined with his popularity, will make the performance doubly attractive. A good programme will also be presented to-morrow afternoon.

English Opera.

On Thursday evening, December 3d, the popular Kellogg English Opera Troupe will commence a season of three nights at Library Hall. No singer is more welcome in Pittsburgh than Miss Kellogg, and a warm greeting will doubtless be accorded her. The artists accompanying her rank among the best in their profession.

Musical and Dramatical Notes.

NEILSON, the actress, wears a diamond necklace and pendant, for which she paid £2,5 0 while in England.

BARNUM never publishes a full length portrait because he wishes it to be understood that he is always a-head.

MISS CLARA MORRIS is coming Pittsburgh-ward, which information we volunteer for the benefit of sundry "critic" mirers.

THAT well known Indian rubber family, the Majilions, make bon eccentricers of themselves every evening for the benefit of the truly loyal people of Atlanta, Ga.

A NEW YORK lady of wealth has discovered in Florence, in the person of a poverty-stricken and sick young artist a son of Burbage, the renowned comedian. He has a wife and three little children on his hands, and is in great need of assistance.

A GRAND GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION will be given by the Allegheny City Gymnastic Club, at Turner Hall, corner of South Canal and Cherry streets, Allegheny, on Thanksgiving) Thursday evening, November 26, the entertainment concluding with a terpsichorean performance.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG has been suffering from severe sore throat for a few days past. He had suddenly recovered to appear in the "The Bohemian Girl," in Cincinnati, on Wednesday evening. She was also announced to take part in Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," on Thursday evening.

NEW YORK journals continue to poke fun at Mr. George Clark for leaving the Fifth Avenue Theatre rather than cut off his moustache for *Charles Surface*, and yet deny that his departure was for that cause. He has since worn his moustache at all during the run of the "School for Scandal." New York journalism is sometimes peculiar.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON'S engagement has been anything but a success, but we are free to say it was no fault of her's. What with a miserable company to support her and bad management generally, no other result could have been expected by any sane person. We trust Miss Dargon's next engagement in this city will be at the Opera House.

MISS EFFIE ELLSLER'S appearance at the Pittsburgh Opera House next week will form quite an eventin theatrical circles. This talented young lady opens her engagement in the character of *Juliet*, in the play of "Romeo and Juliet," which will be followed, on succeeding evenings, as *Rosalind* in "As You Like It," *Parthenia*, in "Ingomar," &c. A grand success is predicted for Miss Ellsler.

ON the last "Lucia" night, when Albani sang in New York, Alice Louise Cary entered the Academy attired in a rich Russian mantle, trimmed with the most costly furs, and wearing a magnificent pearl silk dress, heavily barred with black velvet. She was ushered into box No. 2, and, with two other ladies, sat out the performance, applauding her sister artiste Albani with much feminine enthusiasm.

NILSSON is not above resorting to the little tricks of the stage, when she thinks they will serve her purpose. A correspondent of the *Arcadian* says: One night, at the "Italiens" in Paris, she actually sent a man up to the top proscenium box with a quantity of common wall-flowers which he was to throw down upon the stage at a given moment. Imagine what a lovely scene this produced. How sweet and simple was this tribute of the poor to the august Diva! How pretty it was to see her pick up the common wall-flowers and kiss them, and then lift her eyes up to the gallery in sign of eternal gratitude to the gods!"

THE Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry have issued an invitation to all Pennsylvania regiments to meet in reunion at Wilkesbarre, on June 6, 1875. The object of this is to form an organization of all the regiments in this State who had enlisted in the war of the rebellion.

☞ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

LOST.

LOST—DRAY BOOK—ABOUT TEN days ago, a DRAY BOOK, belonging to Hostetter & Smith, supposed to have been taken from Pan Handle depot by mistake. The party having it will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it at the Pan Handle freight depot, or at HOSTETTER & SMITH, Water street. no19:2d&4

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WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that Dr. Atwood's Office and Residence is 108 Franklin street, Allegheny City, Pa. Continued practice in 1843. Treats every form of disease. Prices moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. no14

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TO LET—THE TWO LARGE SMOKE houses, corner of Eleventh and Etna streets, suitable for curing meat in for storage. Apply on the premises, or at 370 Penn street. no19 :19d

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156,401. Glass Vessels or Buckets. J. Adams, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed Aug. 12, 1874.

156,425. Locks for Freight-Car Doors. R. H. Loggiands, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to J. Peterson, same place. Filed Aug. 17, 1874.

156,476. Detachable Horseshoe-Calks. B. O. Bradfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed Feb. 7, 1874.

156,492. Adjustable Dead-Pulleys. A. Newell and Asa B. Cook, Erie, Pa., said Newell assignor to said Cook. Filed Sept. 12, 1874.

156,553. Twine-Cutters. Chas. P. Ellis, Parker City, Pa. Filed Sept. 21, 1874.

156,564. Metallurgic Gas-Furnaces. R. B. Gough, Leechburg, and H. R. Gough, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed Aug. 4, 1874.

156,578. Hydrants and Street-Washers. Bernhard E. Lehman, Bethlehem, Pa. Filed Oct. 16, 1874.

156,690. Stills for Refining Oils. Julius Schubert, Parkersburg, W. Va., assignor to Wells, Schubert & Co. Filed Aug. 21, 1874.

6,110. Apparatus for Assorting Nails. John Coyne, P

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1874.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE mere fact that the lower House of the Danish Reichstag has determined to pass a law abolishing titles of nobility is significant of the drift of popular opinion there, even if the upper House should reject the proposition.

TO THE list of eleven murders in about a year, in this county, another must be added—information having been made charging that the death of young Andrews involved the crime of murder. James Neese is answerable for it.

THE journals East are still earnestly discussing the railroad discrimination against New York in the freightage of grain. This illustrates the sensitiveness of the commercial cities East to all that affects prosperity. A good example for us.

THE lively skirmishing and caucusing that is going on among the elect of the Democracy is very amusing. They are so new to the disposition of patronage that it seems to them a matter of supreme and awful importance. We rejoice to see them thus active—it shows they are alive.

NEW YORK seems to be in a very un healthy condition. Diphtheria and smallpox are on the increase in that city, and both diseases may be said to be epidemic. There were 130 deaths from diphtheria last week and 100 from small-pox,—a very serious showing, particularly as to the number of deaths is on the increase.

THE absurd story that Washburne is to be called home to take Secretary Fish's place in the Cabinet, is denied. Those who know President Grant were not seriously imposed on by the story that he is so helpless as to political opinion as to require the recall of a Minister from abroad to help him out.

DISRAELI is in trouble. His reference at the Lord Mayor's banquet elicited an inquiry from Bismarck whether it referred to the Von Arnim case, and Disraeli denied. The press of England severely censures Disraeli for this, on the ground that Bismarck's inquiry is an impertinent interference with the freedom of speech in England.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS, of one kind or other, are becoming quite frequent. On Wednesday and Thursday of next week, the ladies of Bridgeton, New Jersey, will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the burning of the tea at Greenwich point, in 1774. It is surprising how many of these tea destructions there were in the patriotic days of yore.

THE painful solicitude manifested by one or two journals in this city over the Gladstone-Manning controversy in England is quite worthy of notice. The resolution of a few people that the dogma of infallibility does not affect their faithfulness to the civil power is regarded as conclusive. Settling the scope of religious dogmas in excited mass meetings of laymen is a new idea.

PERHAPS a more amusing legal document has not recently been drawn than the reply of Mayor Havemeyer to the libel suit instituted against him by John Kelly. Kelly is the intimate of Tilden, and was the friend of Tweed in the days of that worthy's prosperity. Havemeyer seems to be possessed of a goodly supply of Boss Kelly's private history, and under the guise of a reply to a libel suit, details points with refreshing particularity. It is quite likely that suit will be withdrawn, rather than submit to many such scorching replies.

PHILADELPHIA is on the edge of a severe struggle as regards the coming elections. Controller Hancock reveals the fact that the tax rate, to cover the necessities of the year, must reach $2.70 per $100, and investigating committees show that street cleaning contracts were given to other than the lowest bidders. The Union League and the Reform Association have called special meetings to consider suitable nominations for the February elections. This is a move in the right direction; and there should be similar movements in this city. If we expect Republican candidates for Councils to be elected, it must be by securing only the best class of nominations possible. The Democratic party in Philadelphia is taking similar action to that of the associations referred to, and should do the same in this city. Both parties should put forward the very best names possible, and then the people will make the final choice.

As interesting discussion is going forward in France relative to the proposed publication of Talleyrand's memoirs. They related to the inside history of the First Empire. Before his death Talleyrand provided for the custody of his papers, the writings in which he declared to be true, and directed that they should be published at the expiration of thirty years, or in 1868. The report is, that Napoleon III., learning the nature of the contents, secured a postponement of their publication for an additional thirty years by reviving a title in favor of the son of the Baron, Charles Tallyrand, who then controlled the manuscripts. The inference is, that the papers contained revelations concerning the First Empire that were not flattering to the Napoleons, and hence the suppression at the end of the thirty years. Now, however, the Empire is out of existence, and the Napoleons not particularly influential in France, and thus the subject is revived once more. It will be an interesting volume if published.

THERE are some beautiful complications in the Senatorial fight in New York. There are enough Liberal Republicans in the Legislature to hold the balance of power, and these are disposed to favor Senator Fenton, whose time is about expiring. But just at this juncture it leaks out that Conkling would probably like Seymour elected, as he is a brother-in-law! Seymour declines, but it is so natural for him to decline, and declining accept proffered honors, that his present attitude is interpreted as making him all the more a candidate. As Conkling is charged with having secured the election to the lower House of Congress, of Mr. Lord, his Democratic law partner, it is thought that there is nothing strange in his favoring Mr. Seymour, when he is a brother-in-law. Thus there is a beautiful medley, and out of it Mr. Fenton may again emerge Senator for the great State of New York. He has managed so often to come unexpectedly to the front that we are prepared for any result of this kind.

WITH the rectified returns we can readily see that the election of United States Senator in this State bids fair to be as close a matter as in the celebrated period when Buckalew was confirmed at pistol's mouth. It may seem odd that the representatives of the Democracy should have required such persuasives to stand up to their duty, but such was the fact. The mandate went forth, "If any man fails to vote for Buckalew, shoot him on the spot;" and the Assembly Chamber was a pandemonium of heated passion during the election. Governor Curtin now to be honored with a Democratic nomination, it is said, refused to disperse the gang of roughs that invaded the halls of the Legislature, and so the election of Buckalew was confirmed. Now the Democracy see the chances becoming fearfully close. The change of about three votes will fix the affair, and it is an open question how riotous the present brood of Democratic law-makers will be. We really hope their virtues will not be tried, and from all we hear, there will be no effort to prevent those having a legitimate majority on joint ballot from controlling the election. But we are prone to remember other days, in view of the strange similarity of situation.

SERIES seem peculiarly out of place at the present time, yet the "longshoremen of New York, who are merely wharf laborers, have struck against a proposed reduction of price from four to three dollars a day. They have $50,000 in the treasury, and ten thousand persons to divide it among,—so that the princely sum of five dollars each is at their command. Whether this will support them during the winter is, of course, a problem that can only be solved by the lapse of time. That they should not look far enough into the future to clearly unfold this problem is, of course, quite natural. The fact that their's is not skilled labor, except so far as manual dexterity in handling heavy packages may be said to constitute skill, indicates how readily their places may be filled. Yet even this is not a deterrent influence. The papers without exception, so far as we can see, advise them to accept the reduction and continue work, but the papers are regarded as controlled by the people who have the money, and the fact that they advise the laborers to accede to the terms proposed is only an additional reason why they will not do it. It is the same old story. The 'longshoremen, like many others, are led by a few interested parties, who can only illustrate their value to the workers by keeping them in trouble with their employers. Thus it goes.

MARSHALL'S OPINION.

The Taxpayers' Union employed Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., to look into the legality of the last municipal election, and that gentleman yesterday gave them an opinion that the election was clearly illegal. We judge this will lead to the institution of active legal proceedings, although it should only be regarded as yet as a mere *ex parte* matter. A lawyer, employed to determine a doubtful point in law, or of Constitutional interpretation, is pretty sure to make one fee earn another, and hence no one, we judge, anticipated any different opinion from Mr. Marshall than that he has given. Still, it follows that he is capable of making a lively fight, and so those interested in maintaining the legality of the election will now need to bestir themselves, and secure counsel to represent them in a suit tolerably sure to be brought. The subject is a broader one than is generally thought, as, if the election in this city was illegal, so were all other charter elections held at the same time. It is not a small contest that will be opened up, nor are the people uninterested in the result.

REFRESHING CANDOR.

The New York *World* certainly adheres to its ante-election doctrines with admirable consistency. It claims that free trade is not only Democratic but national doctrine,—that is the Democracy do not remand it to the Congressional districts as a local doctrine, but hold it as a National sentiment, and propose to give it general application. In doing this, it strongly contrasts the campaigns of 1854, 1868 and 1872 with that of the present year. The first, on the side of the Democracy was conducted on the theory that the war was a failure, and they were beaten. The second, 1868, was based on the idea of paying the debt in greenbacks, and this failed. That of 1872 rested on the re-manding of the tariff issue to the Congressional districts, and it did not succeed. Says that refreshingly candid journal, "The Fall elections of 1874 have been conducted under a different order of battle, and the trophies of our victory are a great majority of the State governments, a close approach to a majority of the Senate and a majority in the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress." Under the inspiration of this exhilarating conclusion, it proceeds to answer the point occasionally made, that the hard times helped the Democracy:

Certainly they did; but what has made Hard Times except the destruction of our Southern markets by depriving the South of Home Rule, the closing of our foreign markets by a tariff which has sharpened our export trade and abolished our shipping from off the high seas, and a currency of fluctuating value which converts business into a game of chance, and unites with the Tariff to plunder the Farmers of the United States in all their incomes and in all their outgoes. The Farmers are half our population. The misgovernment which bears so heavily against the prosperity of a class so large cannot but make Hard Times. Free Trade and Specie Payments are the Barrier of Farmers' Rights. Of course the farmers voted against "Hard Times." So voting they voted also against the cause of hard times in Republican fiscal impolicy. We are told this is not a Democratic victory because many men formerly Republicans when slavery or war questions were in issue, voted with the Democratic party and so gave us victory. Certainly they did; and how can they be obliged to continue voting with us, more easily than by giving the vote the same reasons which first induced them to vote with us whilst besides inducing every true Democrat to vote. The Liberals to a man are Free Traders and Hard Money men."

We have been at the pains to make this quotation chiefly in order that we may commend a few points in it to the attention of such Republicans as voted the Democratic ticket. In the first place, all Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket, are classed as Liberals,—the element that formed the tail of the Greeley kite. Second, they are classed, *en masse* as "Free Traders." Third, their votes are accepted as an argument that Free Trade is to be the policy of this country. Fourth, their votes are also accepted as a demand for "Home Rule" or White Leagueism at the South. We submit that the GAZETTE clearly pointed out all this as a result that would certainly follow a Democratic victory. The reply in this city was,—that the Democratic candidates here did not represent those ideas. We granted they did not, but claimed that their success would carry moral weight for those ideas, inasmuch as the idea that they were Democrats would naturally convey the suggestion that they were also free traders. We are not surprised at the outcome; and, let us admit, the New York *World* more nearly represents and controls the Democracy now, than it has at any time in its history as a paper; and more perfectly influences that organization than does any other paper. It says that the party is for free trade, and that free trade is a national, not a local question. Remember that.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THERE is an excellent opportunity for Governor-elect Tilden to enforce civil service reform in New York.

IT is stated that the Mayor-elect of New York per se has an average, one thousand applications for position to every office in his gift.

The total vote in Tennessee for Governor does not exceed 158,000, or 24,000 less than in 1872. Maryland's vote is less than 55,000, showing that the entire decrease is on the Republican side.

THE Democrats of Missouri, who are to name Schurz's successor, are beginning to talk of Gratz Brown, John S. Phelps, Gen. A. W. Doniphan, and others. Gen. Phelps was the second choice when Bogy went in, two years ago.

RETURNS of the Missouri election, nearly complete, give Hardin 35,804 majority for Governor. Gentry carried two Congressional Districts in the Governor vote, but the Republican candidates for Congress were beaten in both.

THE Hon. E. B. Washburne has been formally nominated for the Presidency by the Milwaukee *Advertiser*, as the best choice the Republicans can make in 1876. The Chicago *Tribune*, which is supposed to be very favorable to the suggestion, says: "The Republican party will elect the next President; that much is as certain as any future event can be. Whether the President's name will be Washburne, or Conkling, or Blaine, or Wilson, is a question for future discussion. An early nomination will not help a man if he is not secure of the affections and respect of Republicans throughout the country; and one who has these can afford to wait for the recognition of his merits at the proper time."

PERSONAL.

SENATOR LOGAN has quite recovered.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON is seriously ill at Pomfret, Conn.

THE infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh has been christened Albert Alexander.

PRINCE ALFONSO, after a short sojourn in France, has returned to the Carlist headquarters in Spain.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE arrived at the Grand National Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., on the 13th inst.

COLONEL WILLIAM WILSON, better known as "Billy Wilson," of the Sixth New York Zouaves, died in that city a few days since.

BEECHER preached a powerful sermon, Sunday, on "The Fall of Man." He administered a severe rebuke to scandalmongers and others who try to injure good reputations.

BISHOP CUMMINS, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, it is said, will soon take up his residence in Baltimore. The Bishop was formerly pastor of the old St. Peter's (Protestant Episcopal) church in that city.

MR. RICHARD POTTER, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; Mr. David Chadwick, M. P.; Mr. John Crossley, M. P.; and Rev. Dr. Mellor, of England, sailed for Europe in the steamship Russia on Wednesday.

GERDEMANN is five feet eleven inches in height, stout and jovial, and not quite thirty-three. His wife is fair, fat and twenty-eight. Gerdemann seems to think he has a pretty easy thing on the officers of his late diocese, and the congregation of St. Bonifacius church.

A WOMAN named Collins, living at Keyport, Monmouth county, New Jersey, is ninety-five years of age, one of her brothers is ninety-one and the other ninety-three. All are in good health and show remarkable activity for their years. Their intellect is clear and their recollection of events that transpired in their youthful days vivid and accurate.

A LETTER received from Commander R. M. Lewis, of the United States steamship Yantic, brings intelligence of the death of Master Richard A. Breck, officer of that vessel, by accidental drowning at the port of Amoy, China, September 22d last. The remains were recovered, and buried in the European cemetery, on the Island of Kinlangsen, in the harbor of Amoy. A massive granite monument has been erected to his memory by the officers of the ship.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

CALIFORNIANS have $60,000,000 in the savings banks.

ST. LOUIS admits having nearly half a thousand Chinamen.

NEGROES in Georgia are reported to own $6,157,708 of property.

CALIFORNIA has engaged a tree planter at a cost of $15,000 a year and expenses.

A COTTON Exchange has been organized in Boston, with E. H. Sampson as president.

SIX Redemptionist Fathers, exiled from Germany under the recent law, have arrived in New York.

UTAH will yield $10,000,000 worth of the precious metals this year, which is double the value of all that was mined last year.

FOUR seamen, while returning in a small boat to their vessel, at Portsmouth, N. H., on Wednesday night, were drowned. They were all intoxicated.

DR. W. H. WEVILL, a family physician, was shot at the house of Christain Hansen, Philadelphia, on Tuesday. Jealousy appears to have been the moving cause.

THE Hudson River and Harlem railroads have reduced the wages of their laborers, track men, &c., from ten to fifteen per cent. Other roads propose a reduction.

Two athletic leather dressers of Newark, New Jersey, named Lacken and "Pluckey" Riley, lathered each other according to the rules of the ring, on Monday night. They fought an hour, when Lacken cried, in effect "Hold, enough."

TWO BOYS, named John Kirch and Patrick Sexton, aged fourteen and thirteen years respectively, quarreled in Chicago, Tuesday, when Kirch stabbed Sexton in the left breast, with an eraser, close to the heart, from which he will probably die.

THE creditors of Neil McCullum, leather merchant of New York, who failed for $280,000, have accepted thirty cents on the dollar. McCullum's books show losses of over $100,000 the past year, owing to failure of shoe dealers in various parts of the country.

THE national dog of Germany, which is the "dachshund," or badger-hound, is beginning to make its appearance in this country. They are queer, stunted little creatures, with very short legs, and are said by sporting Germans to be first-rate for hunting rabbits.

MARIA is a very popular name in Illinois. When a cat climbs a back fence in a well-populated neighborhood and plaintively calls out "Mariar!" twenty or thirty windows are hastily thrown up, from which protrude twenty or thirty female heads wildly answering "What."

THE Arcadian Club, New York, propose to give a reception on Saturday evening next to Dr. Hayes, the well known Arctic Explorer, and the Geographical Society, on Monday evening, will listen to short addresses from Dr. Hayes and M. Du Chailhu. Both of these distinguished travelers will probably talk about the frozen North.

RED CLOUD and Blue Horse refuse to allow a census of their people to be taken, and say they will go without their rations and annuities before they will permit it to be done. They have probably been told by the missionaries that David was punished for making a count of the Israelites, and have cultivated what may be properly styled a theological prejudice to census statistics.

SOMEWHERE in Illinois last week one of the attractions of an evening entertainment was a tableau representing (after a fashion) Dubufe's "Prodigal Son." An ill-disposed and jaundiced newspaper, giving space to a notice of the matter, says it was not a moral success, inasmuch as "the best-looking young man in the place had been selected for the prodigal, and every one of the girls wanted to be the woman who should hang on his shoulder and look lovingly at him, and that broke up the business."

CHRISTIAN HANSEN and wife have been committed in Philadelphia to answer a complaint of Dr. W. H. Worrell. They for years their family physician, and while visiting the wife—according to his statement—she invited him into her chamber to look at some new furniture. The husband rushed in and threatened to shoot the doctor unless he signed a paper acknowledging improper conduct. The doctor refused, when Mrs. Hansen pushed him down on the bed, and her husband shot him, wounding him in the knee, making amputation necessary.

FOREIGN NOTES.

IN Russia also they have opened a weather office, and the probabilities are daily announced.

THE former residence of Maximilian in Mexico is in ruins, scarcely a trace of its departed glory being left to mark it.

THE Czar Alexander has conferred the Russian Order of St. Alexander Newski on Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.

LATE revisions of the pension list in France show that there are still living 25,000 men who served in the armies of the First Napoleon.

NOVA SCOTIA raised 750,746 tons of coal during the first nine months of the year, being 12,777 tons less than in the corresponding months of 1873.

ACCORDING to the new military survey of the Russian Empire, the monarchy extends over 400,227 geographical square miles, or one-sixth of the inhabited globe.

BY THE recent report of the French Commission, organized for the public distribution of charity, during the dreadful days of '71, it appears that 5,000,000f. ($1,000,000) was sent from this country.

THE directors of the Midway Railway Company, England, have finally determined to abolish the second class carriages and fares, and will arrange the details of the change with competing lines at the request of the latter.

IN Russia they are troubled very much with the difficulty of numbering their Israelitish people subject to the conscription, and it has been proposed to leave it to the probabilities of the Jewish faith; but the Minister of War declines the proposition.

ON a recent Sunday morning, a Sheffield workman, who had just been married in church, was met on his return by about fifty of his fellows, and received at their hands, as a bridal gift, a fine leg of mutton. He accepted it with thanks, and soberly walked his way, a leg of mutton in his right hand and his blushing bride leaning on his left arm.

RUMOR is much divided, says the *Japan Mail*, upon the probable causes of the late unpleasantness between the Emperor of China and his Prime Minister. It is said by some that the Prince has had the bad grace to tell his sovereign that the public purse is empty, and to advise a suspension of expenditure on the palace of Yuenmingyuen. Others think that he has been giving the Emperor some wholesome but unpalatable advice about matters in Formosa.

LONDON has had a sensation in the letter line. By the Indian mail came a missive addressed in a language with which the Postoffice authorities were not acquainted. They sent it to the British Museum. No one there could read it, but they excluded from consideration all the ancient tongues and the Chinese language. It was in none of those. At the Indian office it could not be read; but there, also, many languages were excluded. It was tried at a Richmond Oriental College with the same result. Finally it was read by a private gentleman at Bayswater, and was in Telegu and addressed to the Queen.

MATRIMONIAL TROUBLES.

A Millionaire Who is Fond of Getting Married.

An interesting illustration of the saying that "truth is stranger than fiction" was afforded yesterday in the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Jos. F. Barnard. It is given in the following plain narrative of facts: Walter W. Price came to this city from England forty years ago, being then twenty years of age. He landed penniless, but now owns the most palatial residence at Lake George, is worth from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and is known as Walter W. Price. One year before he left England he married Miss Susanna Butler. He soon abandoned her, and after being in this country four years, a contract of separation was negotiated between them. This contract was completed on the 31st of June, 1848, and on the 21st of the following October Price married an estimable Brooklyn lady, representing himself as a single man. He lived with her till 1860, five children resulting from the union. He then abandoned her. Very soon thereafter Price began paying his addresses to the plaintiff in the present suit. He assured her that his English wife was dead, and alleged that he had been divorced from his Brooklyn wife on the ground of infidelity on her part. In proof of this last assertion, and to dispel the lady's hesitation, it is alleged that he read to her a fraudulent clause in the decree of Justice Barnard, purporting to give him the right to marry. Upon these representations she consented to marry him, and in July, 1865, the marriage ceremony took place. In 1871 Price abandoned his third wife and their three children, leaving her destitute. The complaint in this narrative it should be stated that Price is now about to commence proceedings for divorce from his English wife. The third Mrs. Price, however, has commenced a suit against the much married millionaire for $100,000 for the cruel deceit to which, it is alleged, he has subjected her. A demurrer was taken to the complaint by his counsel, and came up for argument before Justice Joseph F. Barnard. The demurrer is based on the alleged ground that the complaint contains allegations of both contract and fraud, which, it is claimed, constitute separate causes of action, and cannot be united in one action. Decision will be given in a few days.

THE SLEEPING CHILD.

A Case of Suspended Animation—Little Bertha Miller Still in the Coffin.

The very singular circumstances connected with the supposed death of Bertha Miller, a child seven years old, at Yonkers, Westchester county, N. Y., form a case which is, perhaps, without a parallel in the medical jurisprudence of extraordinary phenomena. The fancied death of the little girl last Wednesday night, the laying out of the body and its being then placed on ice in a cold room, its remaining in that frigid state until Sunday afternoon, the surprise of the undertaker on finding it limber and pliable when transferring it from the ice coffin to the burial casket; the obsequies interrupted and a number of physicians called in, who after various tests, found indications of animation, and accordingly gave the sorrowing parents reason to hope that their darling might yet cheat the King of Terrors of his prey—all these present a concatenation of facts which must leave the most approved extravagances of fiction far in the shade. Although it appears that the doctors were satisfied from the scientific experiments which they effected on the child that the circulation of the blood was still going on to a limited extent, they were unable to utilize their professional skill in administering restoratives or in endeavoring to increase the action of the heart. In this extraordinary dilemma they were forced to content themselves by advising the parents not to attempt the burial of the child at present. A number of doctors from various sections of the country called to see the child yesterday, one of them puncturing the little one's side with a lance, but failing to draw blood. They all, however, agreed that it would be highly improper to bury the child at present, a conclusion in which the poor parents eagerly coincide. It is understood that little Bertha, when two years old, narrowly escaped being buried alive, she having remained in a similar state of apparent suspended animation for nine consecutive weeks.

THE INDIANS.

A Census of the Tribes.

The first-class numbers about 80,818, and may be catalogued as follows: 44,564 out of about 59,000 Sioux; 420 Mandans; 1,620 Gros Ventres; 4,200 Crows, 5,450 Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans; 6,153 Utes in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico; 9,057 Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona; 4,975 Arapahoes and Comanches in Indian Territory; 7,324 Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Indian Territory, Wyoming and Dakota; 5,332 Chippewas in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan; 360 Nez Perces in Idaho; 1,600 Shoshones and Bannocks in Wyoming; 1,000 Shoshones, Bannocks and Pi Utes in Oregon.

The second class, numbering about 51,429, is summed up as follows: 5,769 Chippewas and Amenomonees in Minnesota and Wisconsin; 388 Sacs and Foxes in Iowa; 4,623 Sioux; 720 Poncas and 975 Gros in Dakota; 3,250 Pawnees, Osedsas, Ottoes, Sacs and Foxes in Nebraska; 1,269 Bannocks in Montana, and 2,500 Mixed Shoshones and Bannocks, and Sheep-Eaters, and 1,200 Nez Perces in Idaho; 295 Kickapoos, 393 Kaws, and 2,372 Osages in the Indian Territory; 1,000 Pi Utes on reservation in Nevada; 515 Utes in Utah; 1,450 Mohaves and Hoalapaes in Arizona; 9,668 Navajoes in New Mexico, and 15,056 among the different tribes in Washington Territory, Oregon and California. In the third class: 140 Senecas and other Indians in New York; 4,774 Chippewas and other Indians in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; 2,780 Sioux at Sisseton, Santee and Flandreau Agencies; 226 Iowas, and 1,782 Winnebagoes in Nebraska; 760 Pottawatomies and Kickapoos in Kansas; 500 Osages, 1,600 Choctaws, 13,000 Creeks, 6,000 Chickasaws, 2,438 Seminoles, 17,217 Cherokees, and 4,141 belonging to smaller bands in the Indian Territory; 1,000 Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina; 1,307 Nez Perces in Idaho; 5,112 Yakomas, and others in Washington Territory, and 10,905 Pueblos in New Mexico. Within the above classification, modified somewhat, might be included, 4,000 Pimas and Mariopas, and 6,000 Papagoes in Arizona, and a majority of the 5,000 Mission Indians in California, who have always been self-supporting, and only within a short time have been furnished by the Government with an agent and a few employes; and if it had been at any time during the last generation possible for them to have received suitable lands in severality, they would have been in as tolerable a condition of comfort as most of their white neighbors. A fourth class of roamers and vagrants might be enumerated, consisting of 600 Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, 250 Kickapoos in Kansas—known as Mokohoko's band—6,000 Digger, and others in California; 3,000 Indians on the Columbia river; 1,500 Utes in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona; 2,080 Yomas and others in Arizona, and 1,200 scattered Indians in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and Texas.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EXPLANATION.

Nothing to Recant and Nothing to Regret.

A London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—Mr. Gladstone, finding that his remarks on the Roman Catholic Church have excited a good deal of hostile criticism, has thought it necessary to explain them in a pamphlet of seventy-two pages, which will be issued by Mr. Murray, of Albemarle street. The explanation, I confidently predict, will add to the original offence.

Mr. Gladstone has nothing to recant and nothing to regret in his efforts to give Roman Catholics their due rights as citizens. Further he cannot go. He is sorry to see that so many converts of high rank have gone over to Rome, but he is certain that their example has not spread to the mass, and he quotes statistics in proof of his assertion that the proportion of members of the Papal Church has not increased in the ratio of the population. The Roman Catholic marriages, he states, supply a competent test, and their effect is 4-89 per cent. of the population in 1854, 4-62 in 1859, 4-09 in 1869 and 4-02 in 1871. If the Pope has gained at all it is among cases, not among souls, and the severance of a certain number of threads of the soil from those who till it can be borne with equanimity. For himself, he will not change his opinion. He cannot accept the pretensions of Rome; but he will maintain the position he has always maintained—that of maintaining equal civil rights, irrespectively of religious differences, and will resist all attempts to exclude the members of the Roman Catholic Church from the benefit of that rule. As for the people of Great Britain, it is not for their own dignity and that of the Crown to be diverted from a path which they have deliberately chosen, and which it does not rest with all the myrmidons of the Apostolic Chamber either openly to obstruct or secretly to undermine. The inhabitants of these islands as a whole are able, though sometimes credulous and excitable; resolute, though sometimes boastful; and a strong headed and sound-hearted race will not be hindered, either by latent or by avowed dissents due to the foreign influence of a caste, from the accomplishment of its mission in the world.

DOLLINGER COMPLIMENTED.

In another part of the book Mr. Gladstone has taken occasion to pay a compliment to Dr. Dollinger, as being "the most famous and learned living theologian of the Roman Communion," and adds that "no one can wonder that such a man has refused compliance with the Papal decrees, even at the expense of excommunication."

THE WRONG COFFINS.

A Very Awkward Mistake

The Adrian (Mich.) *Press* says: The following very singular occurrences took place at Flint, and Mount Morris simultaneously on a recent date, the truth of which is well vouched for: Two persons, one a white man, the other a negro, died at points distant from their homes; the bodies were forwarded to their friends, and the coffins in the course of their transit, came aboard the same train, whence they were delivered at their respective stations. The funerals at each place were in waiting; the colored people received the body of their fallen brother, and the mourners sadly followed it to the church, where they listened to a pathetic discourse. When the speaker had concluded his sermon, the coffin was opened, and horror of horrors! the sable African was found to be bleached out perfectly white. The short crisp hair had given place to the long straight locks of the Anglo-Saxon, the features were European, and the general semblance of a full-blooded white man. The consternation, horror and superstition of the distressed mourners and friends of the departed colored man were boundless, as they gazed with amazed countenances upon the face of the dead, so suddenly and unaccountably metamorphosed into that of a white man. That was at Flint. As soon as reason could assert its sway, it became evident that there must be a mistake somewhere, and that the right man had somehow got off at the wrong station, and the corpse was immediately boxed up again and carried back to the depot, where it was ascertained that at the time of the delivery of the coffin to the colored mourners there were two coffins on board and the corpses had been merely exchanged. At Mount Morris a scene was enacting similar to that described at Flint; at the close of services the mourners gazed with agonized features upon the horrible spectacle before them. In the coffin lay, not the form of the loved friend whose funeral services had thus far been performed, but that of a stalwart negro!

The feelings of the afflicted relations and friends can be better imagined than described. Matters, however, soon became understood, and a telegraphic dispatch was received from the managing officer of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway explaining things. The corpses were exchanged, and representatives of both nationalities finally had the satisfaction of receiving their own dead for interment. The apparent fearful discoloration of the white, and the unaccountable bleaching out of the colored man, was now no longer a mystery, and the friends were relieved of any superstitious anxiety that might have attended the circumstance. The baggageman, whose gross blunder in the delivery occasioned this difficulty, was promptly discharged.

An Expensive Law Suit.

Some people love the law so well that they are never rid of law suits. In Connecticut there has been a suit for $7,500 pending for eight years past, and it has just reached the Supreme Court of the State, where an attempt is about to be made to finally determine it. In the winter of 1866-7, a sleighing party driving a six-horse team happened to get behind an individual driving one horse in a narrow road, and he would neither turn out nor drive faster than a walk, so that for two miles he impeded the progress of the merry sleighers. They were naturally indignant, and brought suit against him under an old statute for obstructing the highway, the penalty being $7.50, one-half to go to the informer. A justice at first gave judgment for the plaintiff, and on this there have been "appeals" and "demurrers," and "new trials," and all sorts of legal devices, until now the highest State Court is reached, nearly eight years afterwards, and an attempt is being made to get a final decision. The quarrel has already cost the litigants at least one thousand times the penalty involved.

The Factory Girls' Strike.

A "lock-out" has taken place at the Adams Mosquito Netting Mill, in Paterson, N. J., in consequence of a refusal of the girls employed there to work for three and a quarter cents a cut. The girls say that some time ago Mr. Adams entered into a contract to pay them four and a half cents a cut for a year, but about four months ago he told them that if they would work for three cents a quarter he would keep the mill running all Winter; otherwise he would be compelled to shut down. The girls consented on condition that in the Spring the prices would be advanced again. Last week the mill was shut down almost entirely, and work will not be resumed unless the hands agree to his terms. The girls say that at four and a half cents they can only make from $6 to $7 a week, and the work is very laborious.

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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKibbin, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christian Zug.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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No. 18 Fifth Avenue.
CHOICE AND FRESH
Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Sugars,
SPICES, PICKLES, &C.,
JUST RECEIVED.
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FURNACES, RANGES
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JAMES OLD,
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PHOTOGRAPH CELEBRITIES.

The demand for the BROOKLYN CELEBRITIES, is so great that I have perfected arrangements for supplying them in any quantity, from one picture to one hundred thousand. The photographs are splendid, mounted artistically on buff mounts, corners rounded, and name printed under each picture. I will send you any one named, in any style, for 10 cents. I will send you any three you may name for 25 cents. I will send you the whole nine for 50 cents.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,
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Making six of the leading Brooklyn Scandal Celebrities and three Photographs of the most laughable puzzle ever gotten up, entitled
NEST HUNTING. Puzzle.
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There is more fun, amusement and side splitting laughter in these three puzzle photographs than there is in anything that costs ten times as much. Send 10 cents for one, 25 cents for three, or 50 cents for the whole nine, and I will send them by mail, postpaid.
Write name and address plain. Liberal discount to the trade. Agents can make a fortune selling these photographs, they retail for 25 cents everywhere. Address, T. A. EDWARDS,
27 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR THANKSGIVING—JUST RECEIVED and for sale—Choice New Crop Dehesa Raisins, Choice New Crop Seedless Raisins, Choice New Crop Muscatel Raisins, Choice New Crop Fancy Cabinet Raisins, Choice New Crop Prunes, Choice New Crop Layer Figs, Choice New Crop Citron and Lemon Peel, Wright's Minced Meat, Maltby's Oysters, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, Roasted, Mocha and Java Coffee, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, in great variety, &c., &c., for sale by
JOHN CASEY & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers in the trade, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
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GET THE BEST.
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Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers Fixtures. Scales repaired.
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Camel's Hair Jackets and Overskirts,
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Black Drap De'Ete, Black Silks,
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CHOICEST DESIGNS IN
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ELEGANT STYLES IN
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B. TIEGEL,
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5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from banking commencing Sept. 1st, payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special rates offered relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, November 20, 1874.

The demand at the banks continues good, and the paper offered is to a large extent manufacturing and business paper. The offerings yesterday were relatively large, but not sufficiently so to test the capacities of the banks. Yet the fact that the demand continues is interpreted by our officers of banks as indicating a fairly active business. We are approaching the settling period, and this may partially account for the demand at the banks, but it is also true that there must be a good undertone of business to fully account for the monetary activity that is apparent. Real estate continues to be strongly held, notwithstanding the general decline in prices. In local stocks there is very little activity.

The principal interest, at present, as regards general monetary movements centres at Chicago, and refers to the pork and crop movements. Says the *Tribune*: "The orders from the country for currency will not so large to-day, in the aggregate, as yesterday, but they were still liberal in amount. Some of the country banks have about exhausted their deposits here, and, if they have occasion to use any more currency must send on commercial bills for discount. The wet weather probably had something to do with discouraging shipment of hogs, but the fall in the latter is more than a temporary lull, as the farmers are so holding the product in freely in order to obtain the high prices ruling. The fact that the proceeds of their sales are at once used by many of the farmers to discharge their indebtedness to country merchants, and by the latter to settle their accounts with the city jobbers, will cause the largest part of the currency that is now going into the country to flow back into the channels of city trade. The price will enrich all concerned. It will clear the country of debt, and replace the general business interests of the Northwest on as sound a basis as could be desired. The predictions of losses to the agriculturists of the West and stagnation in trade that were made to depend on the low price of wheat have been falsified by the event. The high prices of corn, hogs, and other products, have enriched the farmers, and now the "woman in the case" in which the country retail trade is aggressive—is in a strong and prosperous condition."

The installation of Charles Wightman, book-keeper in the Pacific Bank at New York, is comparatively a small one, but is working into a very unpleasant mess. The defaulter is closely related to the President and other officers of the bank, it is said, and cannot be found, and the "woman in the case" is annoying the officers of the institution by a cross action for trespass.

—The United States detectives have discovered that they have been fooled with skillful counterfeiters of national bank notes. This is a method of inflation which even the Western Senators will hardly approve as desirable.

—Judge Dillon, in the United States Circuit Court, has decided, in the suit of the First National Bank against Douglass county, that municipal taxes can b collected from national banks whose capital stock is taxed in municipalities.

—The Superior Court of Cincinnati decides that a mistake as to age, not fraudulent, in an insurance policy does not vitiate the policy, but is subject to correction, even after the death of the assured, and the beneficiary can then recover the full amount.

—The cashier of the First Ward National Bank of Boston has disappeared, and his account is about $20,000 out of the way.

Lyons, Kaufman, Bruhn & Co., 56 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest sellers by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Money		5@6
Gold	111	111¼
U. S. 5-20s—1867—coupons	119¾	119¾
5-20 1867	117¾	117¾
5-20—1868	118¾	118¾
5-20—1865	118¾	118¾
5-20—1865 new	118	118
10-40s—coupons	117¾	117¾
10-40s	117¾	117¾
6's—currency	119¾	119¾
6's—coupons	119¾	119¾
New York central	101⅝	101⅝
Erie	28¾	28¾
L. S. & M. S.	86¾	86¾
C. C. & I.	97¾	98
Wabash	36	36
Do. Pref	58	58
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾
Do. Central	75	76
North Western Common	42	43¼
Do. Pref	78¾	79
Rock Island	99¾	99¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	45	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	31¾	32
Ohio & Mississippi	32	32
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾
Toledo & Wabash	34¾	34¾
Harlem		130
Chicago & Alton	109	
Adams Express	119¾	120
American Express	64¾	64
U. S. Express	64¾	64¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	80¾	80¾
W. & F. Pref.		95
Fort Wayne	97¾	98
Merchants' Union Express	23¾	23
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20¾	24¾
Canton	61¾	62
Panama	135	135

Lather S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	85¾
Reading	105
Reading scrip	84¾
Oil Creek	57
Lehigh Valley	71¾
Central Transportation	31¾
P. C. & St. L.	77¾

NEW YORK, November 19, 1874.

The specie shipments to Europe to-day were $430,000, of which $395,000 was in gold coin and the remainder in gold and silver bars. Five hundred thousand dollars Government gold was awarded to-day at from 110.98 to 111.07. Money is in fair demand at 3@5@6 per cent; prime mercantile paper 5@6 for short time, 8@9 for long time at 485 and 489¾ for sixty days and demand. The custom-house receipts were $638,000. Gold poured in at 111, declined to 110⅞, and closed at 111¼. To-day's clearings were $43,000,000. The Treasury disbursements were $224,000. Government bonds were firm and in fair demand, closing steady. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds were without change of importance. Stocks were irregular and lower in the forenoon, but recovered a fraction in the afternoon, closing steady at 485 and 489¾ for sixty days and demand. The custom-house receipts were $638,000. Gold poured in at 111, declined to 110⅞, and closed at 111¼. To-day's clearings were $43,000,000. The Treasury disbursements were $224,000. Government bonds were firm and in fair demand, closing steady. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds were without change of importance. Stocks were irregular and lower in the forenoon, but recovered a fraction in the afternoon, closing steady at the following quotations:

Pacific Mail	45
Western Union Telegraph	31¾
Union Pacific	24¾
Toledo & Wabash	34¾
Harlem	130
Chicago & Alton	109
Adams Express	119¾
American Express	64¾
U. S. Express	64¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	80¾
W. & F. Pref.	
Fort Wayne	97¾
Merchants' Union Express	23¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20¾
Canton	61¾
Panama	135

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

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INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from banking commencing September 1st, payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special rates offered relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. B. MECHLING, President.
M. C. TRIMBLE, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1874.

Trade in general merchandise continues quiet, and the leading feature present but little that is new or important. The demand for almost everything is meagre, being restricted entirely to supplying immediate necessities, and the indications are that this policy will be closely adhered to during the balance of the year, or until there is a very decided improvement in general business. It is hoped and expected that business will revive about the first of the year, but there is not much hope of any improvement in the meantime, and the trade is restricted, but, as a rule, there is little or no complaint made, the margin for profit, if there is any at all, is very small, and hence is another serious cause of complaint.

APPLES—The arrivals continue to increase, and the quality is improving. The market is dull, although prices remain unchanged, ranging from $1.50 to $2 per bbl for common to fair, and $2.50@3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 60 to 65c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4c ₰ lb.

BEANS—The market continues quiet, and prices nominally unchanged: $1.90@2.20 ₰ bushel, the outside figure for navies.

BUTTER—The arrivals, although not large, are sufficient to supply the demand. The consumption is comparatively light, and while the market is dull, prices remain unchanged; prime to choice Elgin, 37@38c; medium to good, 29@35; common, 15@25.

CHEESE—The market is fairly active, but demand of a single week is usually all that is noticed. We continue to quote, in a regular jobbing way, at 16@17 cents for Ohio Factory and 17@18 cents for New York.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₰ bbl.

CHESTNUTS—Continue dull, and will soon be out of season. Nominal at $5@8 ₰ bu.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply, although not large, is increasing, and there is no improvement to note in the demand. Prices are not definitely established. Peaches (halves) quotable at 8 to 9c, and Apples at 5 to 6 cents.

EGGS—The supply of fresh continue light, but pickled continue to come in freely, and with these the market is well supplied; the former may be quoted at 28@29 and the latter at 22@23c.

FLOUR—Continues dull, and prices have undergone no change since the date of our last report. Spring wheat extras, $5@5.25; Minnesota and Wisconsin do, $5.50@5.75; Minnesota winters, $6.75@6.90; red and $6.75@7 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade, like almost everything else, continues dull; it is not as active as it should be or usually is, some days, but on the whole, although, perhaps it is all we have reason to expect, it is not active, for our last report, is firmer, but not quotably higher, and the tendency is downward as regards Molasses, under the influence of late advices from New Orleans, where there has been a reaction. Sugars continue dull and weak, with a drooping tendency.

SUGARS.

Crushed.....	11¾	Standard B......	10¾
Granulated.....	11¾	EXC Standard	10¾
Powdered.....	11¾	Demerara.....	9½@10½
Standard A.....	11¼	Porto Rico.....	8½@ 9½

SYRUPS.

Sugar house.....	25@40	Sugar Drips.....	60@65
Maryland.....	45	White Drips.....	65
Silver Drips.....	55	Extra Golden.....	70@75

COFFEES.

Rio Good.....	20 @21	Roasted 1 lb@26	
Rio Prime.....	22 @23	Roasted loose.....	23@
Rio Fancy.....	24 @25	Roasted Java.....	40

RICE.

Rangoon ₰ lb.....	7 @7½	Patna ₰ lb.....	7½@8
Carolina ₰ lb.....	8 @8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico.....	50@55	New Orleans..	72@75
Demerara.....	60@65		

GRAIN—The offerings of Wheat in this market continue meagre, and with rather more inquiry there is a stronger feeling, but no improvement in prices; we continue to quote Penna and Ohio red at $1.12@1.15 and white, at $1.18@1.20. The Chicago market continues strong, sales at the recent advance; we continue to quote mixed at 89@90 and white at 91@92, and even at these advanced quotations, it is claimed that the market is selling No. 2 under the cost at the sources of supply into consignation. Corn is also firm and in limited supply, but prices remain unchanged; sales of Penna and Ohio yellow at 72@73c; mixed, 70@72c; and white, 72@73c; old Shelled, 83@85c. Oats quiet, and in the absence of sales may be nominally quoted at 55@57c for Penna and Ohio; Western nominal at 52@54c. Barley unchanged and quiet. Rye dull at 90@95c.

HAY—The arrivals of the safest continue meagre, and the market is growing stronger in consequence; we continue to quote, on track, at $19@23 per ton, according to quality. Loose is selling from country wagons at $20@25.

PROVISIONS—The market continues firm and fairly active, annually so for this season of the year, and no doubts need be look for as long as large prices of hogs continue to keep up to where they are at present, which are just about double what they were at the corresponding time last year. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C. ₰ lb..... 13
Shoulders, S. C. ₰ lb..... 10
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, ₰ doz..... 1.50
Bacon, shoulders..... 9
Do. clear Rib Sides..... 12½
Do. clear Sides..... 14
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl.....$20@21
Lard—Ref. in tcs.. 14¾
Do. in kegs..... 15
Do. leaf..... 16
Do. ½ bbls..... 16½
Do. ¼ bbls..... 17
Do. 10 ₰ pails..... 17½
Do. 5 ₰ pails..... 18
Do. 3 ₰ pails..... 18½
Do. 1 ₰ pails..... 19
Do. ½ ₰ pails..... 19½
Do. ¼ ₰ pails..... 20
Lard Oil, per gal.. $1.05

HOME NEWS.

The Weekly Gazette,

Containing an unusually large amount and variety of interesting reading matter, on almost every subject, will be on our counter this afternoon, ready for mailing to friends in the country or Europe. Editorials on numerous subjects, telegrams from all over the world, all the home news of interest, carefully selected items concerning everything transpiring worth knowing, full and most reliable market reports, will be found in the WEEKLY GAZETTE. Price five cents a copy.

Allegheny Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Patterson in the chair. An ordinance was ordered to be prepared for the widening of Vinial street, from Ohio street to Perry street, to a width of 50 feet. The ordinance for a main sewer on Federal street was ordered to be prepared for presentation to Councils at their next meeting. A number of other papers were taken up but laid over until the next meeting.

The Agreement Between the Oil Refiners and the Columbia Conduit Company.

In our issue of yesterday, mention was made of a conference of the leading oil refiners of the city and the Columbia Conduit Company, relative to the conveying of oil through the pipes of the latter. Yesterday morning a similar conference was held at the office of the Conduit Company, at which it was stated the capacity of the company would be about 5,000 barrels of oil daily. The refiners at once agreed to accept all the oil and authorized the Pipe Company to commence the delivery of the oleaginous fluid in the city within thirty days. The contract will be put in writing in a few days, and, unless unforseen difficulties are encountered, the contract will be consummated.

Another Railroad Project.

The extension of the Western Maryland Railroad to Johnstown is now being agitated. The link suggested is from Hagerstown to Johnstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, distance one hundred miles, through Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, and Cambria counties, Pennsylvania. The route surveyed, though mountainous and costly, would greatly shorten the distance between Baltimore and all western points. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars would construct the road, and fully equip it for a paying business, which it is confidently predicted by its projectors would follow. Efforts will doubtless be made to induce the city of Baltimore to provide the ways and means.

The Grain Dealers.

At the meeting of the Corn and Produce Exchange the President appointed the Committee on Arbitration as follows: Messrs. S. L. McHenry, Fred Kennedy, W. H. Graff, H. J. McCracken, Joseph Fairly, S. Roberts, Wm. Culp, Joseph Dorrington, Theo. Ortwein, A. D. Thompson and W. Miller.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, a Committee was appointed on the Charter Association, as follows: Messrs. A. M. Marshall, John Hood and R. S. M'Cague.

A committee was also appointed to confer with the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company with reference to an elevator. The chair announced the following as the committee: S. L. McHenry, F. Kennedy, J. Rose, J. McCracken and S. Roberts.

On motion adjourned.

Allegheny Wooden Buildings.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings of Allegheny Councils met last evening and decided to recommend ordinances to Councils allowing the erection of frame buildings as follows, provided the parties pay the fee required by ordinance: Casper Path, a frame building on East street; John Schmitt, a frame stable on Evans alley; Wm. Gass, frame ice house on Stanton avenue. The petition of John Haworth for permission to erect a frame stable on Troy Hill was laid over, for want of information in regard to the matter. The resolution referred to the committee by Councils, directing them to prepare an ordinance to exempt all suburban districts from the effects of the ordinance prohibiting the erection of frame buildings, was referred to the Engineer with instructions to prepare the lines of the districts which are suburban. Adjourned.

Obituary.

Our readers have already been informed of the death of Mr. John F. Macfarlane, whose remains are expected to arrive on Saturday, from Colorado Springs, whither he went some three years ago, hoping to recover his lost health. His disease, which was contracted in the army, however, was too deeply seated, and despite the salubrity of the climate, the skill of his physicians and the assiduous care of his new friends in Colorado, he grew worse, and finally on Saturday, the 13th inst., he breathed his last. Mr. Macfarlane was a native (we believe) of Adams county, Pennsylvania, but came to this county 12 to 15 years ago with his father, who settled at Wilkinsburg, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Macfarlane was engaged with his father in the coal business, and enjoyed with a numerous acquaintance the reputation of an active, energetic and honorable man of business. His age was 29 years. He was unmarried, and had always been a much endeared son and brother in the parental home. His untimely death will be a sore affliction to the stricken family, and will be long lamented by his many attached personal friends.

The Bethel and Young Men's Home

As the inclement season has begun we think it a duty to suggest that this most useful—we might say indispensable institution—needs support and besides the liberal contributions expected from the good men and women of our cities, valuable help can be extended by many citizens who spend their money elsewhere if they will take their meals at the Home. An excellent table, as very many merchants and others who have tested the matter can testify, is served in the front dining hall every day, at very moderate charges, to wit: Dinners 30 to 40 cents each; breakfast and supper 25 cents each; Lodging 40 to 50 cents; Board and Lodging per day $1.00 to $1.25; per week (regular) $4 to 85; board and room per week (regular) 85 to $7.50. Gas, water-closets and bath rooms on each floor. Profits all used to shelter and feed the destitute.

We learn from Rev. Mr. Long, the faithful Chaplain and Superintendent during the past year, 12,318 destitute and homeless persons were relieved; 67,388 free meals and 56,323 free lodgings were furnished; that 463 religious services were held which were attended by 64,524 persons.

When such results are achieved, who can say the "Home" is not a public blessing; who can withhold aid according to his ability from a charity so unmixed with selfishness and so beneficent?

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Arrest of James Niess on a Charge of Murder—He is Committed for Trial.

It will be seen in our Court column to-day that a non suit was taken in the case of J. C. Andrews against the Pittsburgh and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the plaintiff now seeks the punishment of the party, whom, it is alleged, pushed his son off the platform of the cars, when he received injuries which caused his death.

An information was accordingly lodged before Alderman Kreuter yesterday against James Niess, the brakeman in question, charging him with the murder of deponents son on the first day of November, 1873. A warrant was placed in the hands of officer Clem Kreuter, who promptly arrested the defendant, and he was brought before the magistrate. At the hearing Mr. J. McCoy testified that Neese pushed the younger Andrews off the train near the mouth of the Panhandle tunnel, resulting in his death at the above mentioned date. It will be remembered that Andrews, after having been shoved off, was run over, the wheels of the train passing over him, cutting off one leg at the hip joint, and the other leg at the knee joint.

The unfortunate young man was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, and died there a few hours afterwards from the injuries received. After hearing the testimony in the case, the prisoner was committed to answer to the charge at court.

THE FELBER CASE.

A False Fabrication—An Investigation and What it Led To—Mayor Fleming Clearly Exonerated.

A few days ago an item appeared in this and other city papers, giving an account of an alleged highway robbery, in which Mr H. J. Felber was the victim. The story was to the effect that Mr. Felber had been attacked by two men on Cedar avenue, Allegheny, but that he knocked one of the men senseless, and the other fled. The defeated highwayman was then captured, taken to the lockup and furnished with lodgings for the night—he recovering sufficiently to give his name as John Thompson.

Next morning (Saturday), at the hearing, Mayor Fleming was reported to have sent Thompson to the work house for ninety days, a punishment totally at variance with the nature of the charge. Mr. Felber, it is said, gave at the hearing the name of Burns, not wishing to have his own cognomen appear in this connection.

Such in substance was the story as told by Mr. Felber and published.

When the story got into print it created some surprise around the Mayor's office, inasmuch as neither Mayor Fleming nor any officer had any knowledge of the case. Inasmuch, however, as the story gave out that the Mayor had sent a man to the work house for highway robbery, His Honor, made an investigation, when it was proven that no such arrest as the one described took place on the Friday evening named; no such man as Thompson was arrested; no such charge was entered on the docket, and that no person was sent to the Work House for the period named. It then was shown that Mr. Felber told the story himself, and that from his statement the item was made. The burden was thus taken from the Mayor's shoulders, who clearly proved the falsity of the story and thus exonerated himself from the implied charge of having gone outside his province to sentence a highway robber, and then conceal the irregularity. We take pleasure in noting the facts as developed in the investigation, and in placing His Honor right on the record.

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THE TAXPAYER'S REFORM.

Meeting of the Union Yesterday Afternoon—Hon. Thos. Marshall Decides Against the Validity of the Late City Election—His Opinion in Full—The Mayor to be Petitioned to Issue Another Proclamation—Resolutions Regarding the Road Commissioners.

A regular meeting of the Taxpayers Central Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Commerce building, Mr. Geo. S. Finley in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Judge Mellon from the Committee on Municipal Hall reported progress. He said that two meetings had been held and that still others will be held until the business it proposes to submit is in proper shape. He also stated that at the joint meeting of the Committees on Finance and the Legality of the late City Election, the latter question had been submitted to an Attorney, but his opinion had not yet been presented, although its reception is looked for soon, after which a report will be made.

Considerable discussion was indulged in regarding the proposed investigation of the workings of the High School, and of the management of school affairs by a number of the local boards of various wards. Mr. John Dunlap said he had no wish to be understood as opposing the common school system. On the contrary, he favored it, but only so far as it fits the children of the community for the actual duties of life.

Judge Mellon said that the Committee on Public Works is engaged in watching the progress of the testimony regarding the rising mains contract, which is being taken before a Master in Chancery, and he stated that some very important points are being developed.

There was some further debate on the school question, when the whole matter was finally disposed of by referring it to the High School Committee.

While the above discussion was going on a messenger came in and handed to the President the opinion of Hon. Thomas M. Marshall concerning the validity of the Municipal election held in February last. It is as follows:

Gentlemen—The question submitted for my opinion "as to the validity of the municipal election held in this city in February last," arises mainly upon the interpretation which may be given to section 3 of article 6 of the new Constitution, which reads: "All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of service shall be held on the third Tuesday of February." In pursuance of this section, a city election was held on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, for officers whose terms of service could not commence before the first of February, 1875.

Was this election valid? In considering the question we must examine not only the Constitution we are to construe, but the state of the election, but as well the usage which has prevailed in Pennsylvania in the election of municipal and local officers. The new Constitution having effected radical and important alterations in the political and legal administrations of State affairs, the Constitution being a source rather than an administration of power, required legislative aid to give it working capacity. Hence the Constitution provides for and imposes upon the legislative department of the Government the duty of enacting such laws as may be found necessary and suitable to the due administration of the principles of the organic law. This is manifest from the "schedule" of the Constitution, the preface of which is "That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation it is hereby declared," &c. The thirty-three sections of the schedule which follow are directory of the means to secure convenient and intelligent application of the organic law. Section 1, Provides "this Constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, 1874, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein." Section 31. Directs "the General Assembly at its first session or as soon as may be after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect." This section imposed a general duty upon the Legislature to pass such laws as might be necessary to give efficient working power to the Constitution when the same might be adopted by the people. A discretion as to time was lodged in the Legislature, and that no hurt or damage might ensue to the body politic before the Legislature would exercise its powers and duty in the premises, special provision was made in other sections of the schedule to prevent special mischief or in particular cases.

The framers of the Constitution had one central idea or controlling purpose which is manifest all through the instrument—to establish, as far as possible, uniformity in the making and administration of law throughout the Commonwealth. This will occur to the most casual reader of the Constitution. In article VIII section 1 the general election is changed from the second Tuesday of October to "the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November. And in section 3 of same article before quoted, the election of city, ward, borough and township officers" is made uniform on the third Tuesday in February. It was well known to the members of the Convention, elected as they were from every portion of the Commonwealth, that the changes in the election laws from the second Tuesday of October to the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, and from the various days prevailing in different localities for the election of city, ward, borough and township officers to the third Tuesday of February would create numerous vacancies, the terms of many of the officers expiring before the third Tuesday of February. To meet any mischief or inconvenience which could arise in consequence of these changes, the 26th section of the schedule provides "All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and commissioned or elected under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution."

In the construction or interpretation of Constitutions or laws there are certain rules which are fundamental, to ascertain the intent and purpose of the maker—to give force and effect to every part and word of the Constitution or law if possible. In searching for the purpose, for the meaning and purpose of the framers, we must, therefore, give weight and force to the 26th section before quoted. Can this be done if elections are held in the winter of 1874, filling official terms which cannot commence to run until the winter of 1875? No vacancies would occur, and the section under consideration was ordained without purpose or effect. What was the intention of the framers of the Constitution? Was it to establish the anomaly of the election of local representatives in 1874, whose official representation could not commence for nearly a year afterwards? If elections may be held a year previous to the induction into office, to prevent the holding over of the incumbents, I am at loss to imagine why the 26th section, authorizing the holding over until the election and qualification of successors was made a part of the organic law.

I have read the opinion or rather decision of Mr. Dimmick, Attorney General, addressed to the President of the Councils of Pittsburgh. He says: "As the term of office of the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer expire on the 1st day of February, 1875, and that of the members of Common Council and of the Select Council elected in December, 1873, expire in January, 1875, their successors under the new Constitution should be elected on the third Tuesday of February of the present year. The successors of the Select Council whose terms expire in January 1876, should be elected on the third Tuesday of February, 1875." No reasons are given for the decision. The opinion is not judicial. Courts and Courts alone are clothed with authority to make judicial decisions. With all proper respect for the law officer of the Commonwealth, I must decline to accede to his judgment. Not only does the Constitution provide for the holding over of officers until the election and qualification of their successors, but an examination of the various acts of Assembly constituting the city charter reveals coincidence of expression upon the subject. The act of April 1, 1868, section 1, provides "that the officers of the city of Pittsburgh elected on the 10th day of December, 1867, * * * pursuant to the third section of the act of Assembly, entitled, "A further supplement to the acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh," &c., approved April 6, 1867, shall hold their offices respectively until the 1st day of February, 1869, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. As before remarked, the usage which has prevailed in Pennsylvania from the institution of the Government should receive due weight in the consideration of this question. Heretofore, State, county and municipal officers were chosen a short time before the commencement of their official terms. Especially is this true of county and municipal officers. And I know of no good reason which could be adduced for a change in the policy and practice of people, a change tending to remove the public servant from the direct and fresh instruction of the public will.

The necessity for public servants being the representatives of the existing public sentiment is eminently demanded in local and ward officers, such as Councilmen. The nearer and closer the servant, whether public or private, is brought to the will of the principal, the better for all the interests involved. I conclude, therefore, that the municipal election of the third Tuesday of February, 1874, was premature. No vacancy could occur under the provisions of the city charter, or under the new Constitution, by electing the municipal officers on the third Tuesday of February, 1875. The definite term of the city officers was and is until the 1st of February, 1875, and in the concurring words of the city charter and the new Constitution, "And until their successors shall be duly qualified." This construction, in my judgment, is in harmony with the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the charter of the city, and with the theory of our institutions, that public servants shall be nearly and directly responsible to, and representative of, the public will.

It is true that cities and municipalities acting upon the suggestion of the Attorney General of the State have held elections, as in Pittsburgh on the third Tuesday of February, 1874. Whether the fact would have any effect on the judicial determination of this question is not within my province to imagine. I have given you my opinion upon the law of the case, as I have been enabled to see it.

[No signature was attached to the opinion, but it was doubtless unintentionally omitted.]

Mr. O'Keefe moved that the opinion be adopted, but it was referred to the Committee on the Legality of the City Election.

Mr. King submitted the following:

Resolved, That the taxpayers' friends in Councils deserve our thanks for their efforts to restore to the people the power of electing the City Attorney, Assessor, and other officers, which power has been wrongfully and insidiously usurped by the city ring for their own benefit.

Resolved, That the action of the ring in Councils in retaining on full pay and high salaries nine Road Commissioners, who do no work, after dismissing all the laborers because the residue of the Road appropriation is only sufficient to pay the Commissioners' salaries to the end of the year, deserves just condemnation. It is maintaining a battalion of commissioned officers with no private soldiers.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Norton offered another resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to prevent signatures to a petition requesting the Mayor to issue a proclamation for another city election.

Mr. Dunlap thought the resolution should be postponed until the next meeting, thus affording the public an opportunity to read in the newspapers the above opinion before appending their names to such petition.

Mr. O'Keefe alleged that the residents of the city are a unit on the necessity for another city election, and he favored pushing the matter right along, and delaying nothing.

Judge Mellon thought the better way would be to wait the decision of the Mayor, either refusing or promising to issue the proclamation, but he had been informed that the Mayor had said if the opinion of Mr. Marshall should be against the validity of the election of February last he would, if asked, issue the necessary proclamation.

The resolution was adopted, and the chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Norton, McClain, Ewart, Baum and Maple, representing the East End, old city and the South Side.

On motion adjourned.

What Mayor Blackmore Says—He will Make No Movement Unless Directed by the Court.

Subsequent to the meeting of Taxpayers, a representative of the GAZETTE called on His Honor Mayor Blackmore, with a view of ascertaining his probable course of action. The gentleman, we regret to say, is not improving greatly in health, and has been confined to his home for a few days past. He received the caller with his usual courtesy, and the subject was introduced by a remark to the effect that the "Taxpayers, at their meeting this afternoon, seemed to think you would issue a proclamation, for another city election, if so requested."

"Well," was the reply, "that would depend on who made the request."

"They think, apparently, that a legal opinion from Mr. Marshall would be sufficient," said the writer.

"Well, it wouldn't by any means. I wouldn't do such a thing on any lawyer's advice. The request would have to come from a higher power to effect any change in the matter came up last spring, for some time I had held back, and there was a public pressure brought to bear to get me to issue a proclamation for that election—"

"I remember very well," interrupted the scribe. "There was considerable noise made then about it."

"Yes there was a great pressure, and I consulted the best legal counsel about it. Mr. Carnahan, you remember, advised me to issue the proclamation with a view that in the end the matter might be legally tested. We didn't care about deciding ourselves a question that ought to go to the Supreme Court, and hence I issued it in a few minutes and shot him in the head with a revolver."

"That's the way the matter stands, and it can easily be tested by taking it into Court, but they can't shoulder it on me."

"Then I suppose you will do nothing unless by direction of the Court."

"That's it. If the Court issues a mandamus I will obey it at once."

"You mean, of course, either of the courts—that is, the county Courts or the Supreme?"

"Certainly; any Court order I will obey, although I think in the end the Supreme Court ought to decide it. There is time enough yet to get a decision, and thus settle the whole matter if they want to have it finally settled. We have done our duty, however, and will do no more, as I said, without specific directions from the Court."

The conversation now drifted into other channels, and after a brief interval, the interview closed with thanks for the courtesy extended, withdrew.

THE HODGE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

The Arrest of the Alleged Assailant He Gives $10,000 Bail and is Released —An Operation Performed on the Wounded Man—Mortification Arrested—His Condition Last Night—Hopes Entertained of His Recovery.

Since the shooting affray which took place at Weil's saloon on Tuesday night there has been much speculation as to who the party was who fired the shot. The police force has been much aroused and kept a constant lookout for any one who might have the appearance of a suspicious character. On Wednesday morning Frank Hodge, the wounded man, sent for Alderman Joseph Butler to call at his place of residence, that he desired to see him, but the magistrate did not receive the message until evening, and even then did not like to go to his sick room, as he (Butler) said he did not want to push himself into the matter before he was really wanted. He, however, visited Hodge on Wednesday night, when the wounded man stated that he knew who fired the shooting, and said "they call his name Billy Rafferty." From the discription given afterwards, the Squire was satisfied that the party referred too was a son of Councilman Rafferty, of the Fifth ward. An information for felonous assault and battery was taken, and warrants were placed in the hands of a number of different officers for the arrest of Rafferty, but none of them succeeded in finding him, although since the tragedy he had made no attempt to conceal himself.

AN IDENTIFICATION.

Yesterday morning officers Shore and John H. Wellingmeyer, armed with a warrant, proceeded to Mr. Rafferty's feed store, on Wylie street, and as soon as their business was made known, accompanied them to Alderman Butler's office. From there he was taken to the sick room of Hodge, and on reaching the bed side of the wounded man, Hodge's attitude soon caused Mr. Rafferty shrank back, but when Hodge fixed his eyes upon him, he at once identified him as the man who had hit him on the head with a stool in Weil's saloon, and further stated that he was the same party who went out and returned in a few minutes and shot him in the head with a revolver.

The prisoner was then taken back to the Squire's office, where it was learned that Hodge had made an attack upon him with a butcher-knife, and that whatever he (Rafferty) done was in self-defense. He neither affirmed nor denied having fired the shot, but claims to have been himself attacked, and that he was acting solely in self-defense.

Rafferty was then held to bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance this afternoon, but was not released until the opinion of the physicians Hodge given and as they thought Hodge unlikely to meet with sudden death, the bond was made out, with Peter O'Neil and Thomas Hunter as sureties, when the prisoner was released.

It is said Rafferty acknowledged that he had a fuss with the colored man in the saloon but he made no further admissions.

In the afternoon between two and three o'clock it was decided to learn the true condition of Hodge and for that purpose Dr. Pollock, McCoy and Gilmore were summoned to make an examination, and if possible, extract the ball from his head. When they went into his room they found him as good a condition as could be expected, but complaining of his head causing him much pain. They at once proceeded to the performance of the task before them, and cut the scalp open about two inches, when Dr. Pollock began to search for the location of the ball with a probe. It was found in a few minutes just above and a little back of the right ear, and was promptly extracted. In the operation two pieces of the skull, each about the size of a pea, were removed, after which the wound was dressed and the patient put to bed.

HODGE'S CONDITION.

The physicians seem to entertain hopes of Hodge's recovery, and think if inflamation does not set in there will be but little difficulty in his case. At nine o'clock, when our reporter called to see the wounded man, he found him in a weak condition in consequence of the operation which he had undergone, but he was no worse than he was when the surgeons left the house. He was resting comfortably, and felt greatly relieved because the ball had been removed. Every possible effort is being made by his friends to render his situation as comfortable as possible.

On Wednesday night Hodge stated to Alderman Butler that Chief-of-Police Irwin entered Weil's saloon just after the shot had been fired, and before the smoke from the pistol had cleared away, yet he made no attempt to arrest the assailant.

In reply to the above, Chief Irwin stated yesterday that he did not know that it was Rafferty who had done the shooting, before the information had been made. He said the night of the difficulty he was in Jerry Coughlin's saloon, on Wylie avenue, with a couple of friends when he heard the report of a pistol, and rushing out, he went into Weil's saloon and there saw Hodge leaning against the door with the blood streaming from his wound and no one near him.

In all probability a preliminary hearing will take place this afternoon before Squire Butler.

Special Notice.

In addition to our business of manufacturing Superior Crackers, we are now putting up in 6 lb sacks a very superior article of Self Raising Flour and Buckwheat. The object of self raising flour is to save the housekeeper the trouble and expense and often uncertainty of using soda, acid or baking powder. With self-raising flour or buckwheat you do not require any yeast, soda, salt, acid or baking powder to produce Biscuit, Cake, Rolls, Doughnuts, Puddings, Pastry or Griddle Cakes. The self-raising is fully mixed with the flour by machinery, so that every particle of flour has its particle of self-raising. You can use your own receipts or those printed on every sack of the flour. With buckwheat, all that is required to produce the lightest of cakes, is to take our self-raising buckwheat flour and make a batter with water and bake as on a hot griddle. With our Flour and Buckwheat, your Biscuit, &c., will always be the same. This flour, as well as our Superior Crackers and Small Cakes, will be found at all the grocers; also at the factory, 91 and 93 Liberty street. We have on hand and for sale the largest stock of Buckwheat Flour in the city, which we will sell in bags as it comes from the mill. S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Save 20 Per Cent.

Which you are sure to do, by buying your boots and shoes from R. Taggart, 129, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Conrad Reiter, bankrupt, Allegheny city. The sale of certain real estate of said bankrupt by the Sheriff of Armstrong county to Edward S. Golden, Esq., was approved, and the amount realized therefrom ordered to be appropriated to the payment of the mortgages of the Dollar Savings Bank, Jacob Henrice and Jonathan Lenz.

Hilands & King, bankrupts, Allegheny city. An order was made restraining the Real Estate Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, for performing certain acts.

John Keunker, bankrupts, Allegheny city. Petition of W. B. Rogers, Esq., for an allowance of service rendered the bankrupt in the proceedings, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

McKnight, Porter & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made restraining Patrick Kennedy and all other persons from interfering with the property of said debtors.

Thomas Taubman, bankrupt, Northumberland county. Bankrupt discharged from all his debts.

Charles Cocain vs. the steamboat "Kate Dickson," in admiralty. Libel in a contract for coal furnished, and attachment and monition ordered, returnable on the 8th proximo.

State Supreme Court.

[Chief Justice Agnew, Presiding.]

ADMISSION.

John W. Miller, of Butler county, was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court on motion of Jas. Bredin, Esq.

JUDGMENTS.

Orlando Reed's appeal from the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Crawford county, for the appointment of a keeper of the common jail. Appeal quashed.

Joseph Barnsdall et al. vs. Preston M. Guito. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Theodore B. Lasbell vs. Horace Cullum and wife. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

John Walford and wife vs. Dr. Will C Herrington. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Simon P. Best vs. Hugh Keating. Error to the Common Pleas of Clarion county. Judgment affirmed.

Merchants' National Bank of Meadville, vs. George Shattuck, administrator of L. D. V. Shattuck. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

The Union Petroleum Company vs. the Bliven Petroleum Company. Error to the Common Pleas of Clarion county. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

N. B. Lane and Geo. Nelson vs. Lydia Nelson. Error to the Common Pleas of Jefferson county. A reargument ordered before a full bench.

Garrard & Jameson vs. Jno G. Mendenhall. Appeal from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Clarion county. In equity. Judgment affirmed.

Haydon vs. Smith. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Commonwealth vs. Trout. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Williams, J.

Tod vs. Sweetland. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. It is ordered that this case be reargued. *Per Curiam.*

Alfred H. Bronson vs. Lazarus Silverman. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

S. Newton Pettis vs. Alexander Power. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

H. S. Southard vs. Albert H. Wood et al. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Sterling Bonsall vs. Alex. M. Byers et al. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Gabriel D. Schooley vs. Ellen Holder et al. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Mary Sullivan's appeal from a decree of distribution of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, in the distribution of the proceeds of sale on writ of *fi. fa.* Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed, with costs to be paid by the appellant.

Peter Hutchinson vs. the School Directors of Jackson township. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. This was an action to recover on certain bonds issued by the School Board during the war to secure volunteer bounties. The judgment of the lower Court is affirmed.

Nelson Waters et al vs. E. G. Stackpole et al. Appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county. Decree of the lower Court affirmed, with costs, and the appeal is dismissed.

Henry M. Watts et al vs. McKean and Elk County Land and Improvement Company. Application for a re-argument declined.

John D. Dunkle and J. W. Guthrie's appeal in the matter of the Independent school district of Franklin township. Appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellant, and the order and decree of the Court affirmed.

James Baker vs. J. N. Seibening & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Theodore B. Lasbell vs. Horace Cullum and wife. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

John Walford and wife vs. Dr. Will C Herrington. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

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James Baker vs. J. N. Seibening & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Alonzo Mead and Isaac B. Gerow and wife vs. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

John Weaver et al vs. Simon Adams et al. Stockdale for use vs. Keys Bros. Smith vs. Lindsay.

McKinney's assignees vs. Wood et al.

J. L. Brown vs. Wormser, Myers & Co.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

Michael Sweeny, of the First ward, Pittsburgh, was convicted on two indictments for selling liquor without license.

H. Lutz pleaded *nolo contendere* to selling liquor on Sunday.

John Rosenberger pleaded *nolo contendere* to selling liquor to minors.

Henry Tool, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, pleaded *nolo contendere* to selling without license.

In John Becker's case, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, a *nolle pros.* was allowed.

In Andrew Hawn's case, First ward, Pittsburgh, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, a *nolle pros.* was allowed, it appearing that the bill was found by mistake.

Dr. Samuel Floyd was acquitted of a charge of felonious assault on Dr. James A. Hunter.

Samuel Bruce and Chas. Bell, indicted for the larceny of a watch belonging to W W. Patterson, are on trial. The defendants are colored men.

A motion for a new trial was made in the Ross riot case, the ground being after discovered evidence, by which it can be shown as alleged, that Lofinks were not concerned in any riot.

The case of Lawrence Quitter, indicted for selling liquor to minors, is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
H. Lutz.	W. H. Brooks.
Barbara Bombach.	Chas. Horlack.
John Herner.	James Delaney.
Lawrence Quitter.	Mary Kane.
Chas. Maloy.	—— Moore.
Timothy Barrett.	Levi Boyd.
James Riley.	Eugene Schultz.
Thos. Scanlon.	Wm. Eachman.
Mich Steiner.	Alex. Toulinson.
Barbara Stein.	John Hulehan.
J. Keifer.	Michael Barrett.
Anthony Happy.	G. W. Arader.
Patrick Curry.	G. Copeland.
Morris Freet.	Fred Schumaker.
Henry Tool.	Michael Murray.
Thos. Kerr.	Gotleib Getz.
Herman Long.	Wm. Fairburn.
Harry Sayers.	Wm. Longdon.
Jesse Johnston.	John Graff.
Charles McCartney.	C. Davis.
Robert Fife.	John Krorshen.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Stowe and Collier.]

E. Krahenbihl vs. Barton & Keeney. Record amended by adding the name of Elizabeth Krahenbihl as plaintiff in the above case.

Kreeling vs. Hare, master. Verdict for plaintiff for $700, subject to a question of law reserved.

Dalzell & Son vs. Jacob Bowers. Verdict for plaintiff for $244.16.

David Moor vs. George Froelich. Verdict for plaintiff for $216.75.

Emma Smith petitioned for allowance of her separate earnings under act of Assembly. Petition ordered to be marked "filed and recorded."

James H. Porte, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of George F. Hill.

No jury trials to-day, the list having been exhausted.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

The case of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company vs. Geo. Hess was resumed yesterday morning. The parties announced that a compromise had been effected and the case withdrawn.

The case of the Government against Robert E. Devore, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was next taken up. It is alleged that the accused passed two five dollar Treasury notes at Parker's Landing. The case was submitted to the jury, when the Court adjourned until this morning.

On motion of James Bredin, Esq., John W. Miller, of Butler county, was sworn and duly admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

"SUBTERANEAN FIRES."

Pittsburgh's Calamity—Condolence from Distant Friends—Excitement Everywhere but at Home—The Vivid Imaginings of Voracious Correspondents—The Facts.

For several days past there have been statements going the rounds of the city concerning a coal bank fire at Herron's Hill, but few of our people, in their wildest imagings, reached the exaggerations which have been enlivening the columns of many of our exchanges. One veracious journal, in Milwaukee, devotes considerable space to a description of the sad calamity—which is overwhelming Pittsburgh, "the city of coal," and gives a most graphic picture of the subterranean fires which threaten the destruction of the city, "the flames from which can be seen miles away, as they burst through the ground," and the general consternation of the people. In the *Cincinnati Tribune*, not to be outdone, comes out with a "special," set off with electric headlines, and backs the sensation with an editorial of condolence for unhappy Pittsburgh. Other exchanges follow in a somewhat similar strain, and the "fron City" gets an amount of advertising and obituary notices that would have delighted Barnum.

While folks, away from home however are thus perturbed about us, here, the people generally have thus far preserved a goodly degree of serenity, and have not yet commenced to pack up, with a view of disappearing from a locality so doomed. The matter, however, engaged sufficient attention to induce a number of people to visit Herron's Hill, the scene of the subterranean warmth, and found it to be about as small a matter as could well be conceived to raise such a smoke. In short they found the fire only perhaps a space of two hundred feet square, and burning on the surface where the coal cropped out. The fire is generally confined to the level plat between Thirty-third street and the foot of the hill, and extends but a few feet into the hill. The Committee after viewing the landscape over, saw that a few hours vigorous digging would serve to put an extinguisher upon the "subterranean" by cutting off its source of supply, and City Engineer Dempster was instructed to have the work done, which will be entered upon to-day.

In this connection the following letter will be found of interest:

Mrs. Swisshelm Has Something to Say About This Underground Warmth—Old Stories Revived—A Word of Consolation to the Timid.

CHICAGO, November 18, 1874.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Pittsburghers, at a distance from home, are alarmed by accounts of subterranean fires under the higher parts of the city, and surprised to find them attributed to a carelessness on the part of public officers, which is quite unaccountable to ordinary comprehension. Now, superintending such a great public interest as our Water Works, who would permit a few ignorant laborers to ign